

Clinton White House Sinks Further Into Whitewater

'Damage Control' Has Backfired

In the Center: The First Lady

By Ann Devroy and Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton reluctantly agreed to the appointment of a special counsel on Whitewater in January, the most compelling argument was that an independent investigation would shield the president from further political battering and free him to pursue the chair he promised the nation.

Less than two months later, Mr. Clinton and his White House staff find themselves deeper in a hole than when



President Clinton crossing a White House lawn as he prepared to leave for Camp David over the weekend.

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they started. By even their own accounts, it is a hole they dug themselves.

With the appointment of a special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., the White House expected the complex set of land transactions, legal maneuverings and interconnecting stories known as Whitewater to move off the front pages and into the secrecy of a federal investigation.

The opposite has occurred.

The Clinton White House has created a new, more easily understood and far more damaging story line: the specter of White House interference with investigations of the Clintons. The forced resignation of the White House counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum, on Saturday and the subpoenas served on six top White House aides and four senior Treasury Department officials make Whitewater a more dramatic story.

"Grand jury and 'subpoenas' are words that are very fraught" with suspicion in the public mind, said one administration official. For a president whose current standing is high but whose reservoir of public trust is not deep, "this is a very perilous time for us," the official said.

Many in the White House agree that the Whitewater damage-control operation has ended up causing more damage than it has controlled.

According to senior White House officials, outside Democrats and others, the route from questions about the Clintons' 1980s investments in an Arkansas land development venture called Whitewater Development Corp. to a special counsel and FBI agents walking the White House halls with subpoenas is littered with official blunders.

The result has been a White House that is struggling

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mentor, was pushed off the sled of state Saturday, after President Bill Clinton's admission that the White House counsel had made improper contacts to review the status of a confidential federal investigation into an Arkansas savings and loan related to the Whitewater affair.

But if Mr. Nussbaum sinned, some contend, it was only in being too loyal to his prince and princess.

"There's no evidence he's done anything contrary to the Clintons' direction," said William Kristol, the director of the Project for the Republican Future. "The Clintons have an extraordinary inability to distinguish public from private, official from personal."

Senior Clinton aides tried to invoke the classic Washington "boycott" defense, saying that although the Clintons may have wanted to be rid of their meddling problems, they did not want the rules broken.

Mr. Nussbaum, who has been quoted as saying that he felt he had two clients — Bill and Hillary Clinton — "sometimes went the extra mile as a way of ingratiating himself with Hillary, even though that was not always what she wanted," a Clinton aide said.

Problems are piling up for the first lady, Mrs. Clinton and the three lawyers she brought to top jobs in the administration — Mr. Nussbaum, Vincent W. Foster Jr., his deputy, who committed suicide last summer, and Associate Attorney General Webster L. Hubbell — are enmeshed in embarrassing ethical questions.

The Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, where Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Foster and Mr. Hubbell were partners, is being investigated by the special prosecutor for the Whitewater affair about document-shredding and govern-

Gore Defends President but Concedes That Blunders Were Made

WASHINGTON — Top White House officials, including Vice President Al Gore, went on television news programs on Sunday to assert that the White House had built a "fire wall" to guard against further "mistakes" in the handling of the Whitewater issue.

Mr. Gore and the White House senior adviser, George Stephanopoulos, accused Republicans of exploiting the issue for partisan gain.

But Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, and others said President Bill Clinton was "digging himself into a hole" by allowing staff briefings on the issue and by having the White House counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum, interfere in the investigations of a failed Arkansas savings and loan and its connections to Whitewater, the defunct land-development corporation in which the Clintons had an interest.

Mr. Gore, appearing on the NBC News program "Meet the Press," said a series of memos issued last week to the White House staff banning discussions with outside agencies on the Whitewater and Madison Guaranty matters had built a "fire wall" that would protect against interference, or the appearance of interference, in the issue.

"We will have the highest ethical standards in this White House," he said.

Mr. Gore admitted that the White House had made mistakes in allowing, on three occasions, senior officials to have briefings by Treasury Department officials that included the status of the Resolution Trust Co. investigation into the failure of the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan.

The Resolution Trust Co. asked the Justice Department in October to pursue a criminal investigation in connection

Behind Beijing Arrests, the View That Stability Is Everything

BEIJING — The preemptive arrest of a dozen or more pro-democracy leaders in recent days is a timely reminder that China's Communist rulers command a huge security apparatus that, for now, remains unable to tolerate any challenge to Communist Party authority.

It now seems possible that China's leaders are considering important concessions on human rights this winter to maintain harmonious trade relations with the United States.

As a reminder of American interest in the outcome, John Shattuck, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for human rights, said the detentions were "matters of deep concern to the U.S. government."

"We will raise them at the highest level," he said.

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through Secretary of State Warren Christopher," said Mr. Shattuck, who spoke to reporters in Hong Kong. Mr. Christopher is to visit Beijing on Friday.

Although the new arrests may appear to be an affront to the Clinton administration's push for more progress on human rights, they also reflect the mounting tension in Chinese society as democracy activists begin to stir from the long dormancy that followed the massacre near Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

China's leaders know that the economic boom they have unleashed is creating new demands for political reform while also breaking down some of the control mechanism for maintaining mass ideological conformity. And they know that in the last decade, any Chinese leader who took the country down the road of democratic change lost his job.

For now, even in this season of emphasis on human rights, the security forces that keep the Communist Party in power are enforcing a totalitarian sense of public order, even when it risks damaging China's foreign relations.

This guiding philosophy comes from no less than Deng Xiaoping, 89, the country's senior leader, who has admonished the younger generation of leaders hoping to replace him that stability is everything, that democracy leads to chaos, and that one should never fear cracking down on dissidents and never worry about what the outside world thinks of it.

The arrests continued Sunday.

Zhai Weimin, one of the student leaders of the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations, was snatched off the street by a carload of plainclothes policemen in Beijing's university district, his friends said. Another report said Ma Shaofang, also a pro-democracy leader, had

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See CHINA, Page 2

Five American journalists are taken to see a nearly deserted Chinese penal colony. Page 2

See ISRAEL, Page 2



MELINA MERCOURI DIES — Melina Mercouri, 70, the Greek culture minister and actress, died Sunday in New York of lung cancer. Page 2.

Burma Feels Out Nobel Laureate

General Khin Nyunt, the head of Burmese military intelligence, said Sunday that he had sent senior military officers to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the democracy leader and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize who is held under house arrest. He said her attitude had been "negative and counterproductive." (Page 2)

Bridge
Book Review

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Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

Zhirinovsky's Stunning Rise: Anonymous Lawyer to Political Bad Boy

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In 1990, a political nobody stood up in a huge auditorium at a publishing house in Moscow and addressed the hundreds of workers there in a raspy voice. After seven years as an employee, he wanted to become the company's new director.

The employee, Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, was a 44-year-old lawyer, well known among the workers but not particularly liked. There were five candidates for the directorship. When the votes were counted, Mr. Zhirinovsky came out near the bottom of the list, collecting a couple of dozen votes out of 500 cast. Shortly after that, he quit to try his hand at a new line of work: extremist politics.

A year later, Mr. Zhirinovsky placed third in Russia's first free presidential election, with 6 million votes.

Despite his abundant publicity, the story of Mr. Zhirinovsky's rise from anonymous lawyer to political bad boy has

lasting professional relationships and his unquenchable thirst for attention, as well as his considerable energy and organizational zeal.

More than any politician since Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Zhirinovsky has forced officials from Washington to Warsaw to rethink their policies toward Russia.

His rhetoric often seems wild: He warns of a secret new Russian weapon of annihilation; he threatens to use nuclear weapons to destroy Japan and Germany, and huge fans to blow radiation at the Baltic states; he vows that Russian soldiers will march south to the Indian Ocean. At home, he wants military courts to arrest "criminals" and execute them on the spot.

The world has taken note.

Well before he turned to politics, Mr. Zhirinovsky had compiled a record in his professional career that, although anonymous, was in some ways as contentious and as touched by controversy as his more public political exploits.

According to his former associates, Mr. Zhirinovsky regularly denounced the Soviet Communist Party but also tried to join and became enraged when he did not succeed. He made extravagant promises to his co-workers to court their support, only to be spurned by them when it counted. And he was forced to change jobs in his mid-30s when he allegedly accepted what his superiors considered to be an improper gift from a client.

In an interview, Mr. Zhirinovsky denied the accounts of

A \$500,000 Dream Car Has Yet to Turn the Corner

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

CAMPOGALLIANO, Italy — On Sept. 15, 1991, in a glittering ceremony at the Palace of Versailles, Romano Artioli, a former Ferrari dealer from northern Italy, proudly unveiled the Bugatti EB-110, billed as the fastest, most technically refined road car in the world.

It was the 110th anniversary of the birth of Ettore Bugatti, and the 560-horsepower car, to cost over \$500,000 and hit a top speed of 351 kilometers (219 miles) per hour, was Mr. Artioli's way of honoring the French inventor who had forged a reputation between the wars for designing a line of racing cars still revered by members of Bugatti clubs around the globe.

But after pouring 120 billion lire (more than \$70 million) into a state-of-the-art factory and seducing several French industrial giants such as Elf Aquitaine SA, Aerospatiale SA and Michelin SA into contributing advanced technologies for the so-called supercar, Mr. Artioli's bid to "re-awaken" the Bugatti brand is generating as much doubt as horsepower.

With spending on prestige products and collectible items in sharp decline because of the



MUZZLED — A Croatian soldier covering the barrel of a howitzer to be turned over to UN troops in Vitez, Bosnia. Page 5.

Burma Feeling Out Dissident But Top General Calls Her Attitude 'Negative'

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

RANGOON, Burma — The powerful head of Burmese military intelligence, Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, said Sunday that he had dispatched senior military officers in recent weeks to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the imprisoned democracy leader and Nobel Peace Prize recipient, but that her attitude toward his envoys had been "negative and counterproductive."

In an interview, General Khin Nyunt, who is widely seen here as the most powerful member of the junta that runs Burma, ruled out the possibility of early talks between himself and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who is now in her fifth year of house arrest. He said that face-to-face discussions might be possible eventually, but that "this is a matter that is delicate, a matter on which we must ponder deeply."

He offered no timetable for further talks with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi or for her release, and he repeatedly questioned her legitimacy as a political leader, her popularity among the Burmese public — even her patriotism.

The general described her supporters as being "only from outside" Burma. "She has been portrayed as a great leader of the country basically by groups outside of the country," he said.

Despite his harsh words for the democracy leader, diplomats said the disclosure by General Khin Nyunt that his envoys had met with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi after her meetings last month with an American lawmaker suggested that the junta was considering a dialogue with her.

The general's interview Sunday was his first with a Western news organization in two years.

The possibility of direct talks between the general and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was raised by the congressman, Representative Bill Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico, a member of the House Intelligence Committee who last month became the first nonfamily foreign visitor to see the democracy leader since 1989. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi immediately accepted the offer of talks.

General Khin Nyunt said it would be impossible for him to consider a dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi until after there

had been full deliberations within the junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and within government agencies overseen by the military.

"This is a very complex matter, and we will have to take many factors into account — national politics, international relations," he said. "This is not something that I alone can decide."

He said it was also important that the junta not be seen as bowing to the demands of foreign governments. "It would not be good or appropriate that we do this or that because of external pressure, because the United States says this or that," he said.

The general emphasized, however, that Burma was eager for better relations with Washington, which has led the international community in efforts to isolate the junta over its human-rights record. "We wish to go back to a good relationship," he said.

During and after the visit from Mr. Richardson in mid-February, General Khin Nyunt said, he dispatched "senior officers to meet

with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on my behalf."

"Our impression," he said, "is that she doesn't think much of us, and so I think that she doesn't want to be serious."

He said her attitude "on all these occasions was rather negative and counterproductive."

General Khin Nyunt is described by diplomats here as a highly intelligent, if calculating, military commander who is the first among equals in the junta, which assumed complete government power in 1988 in a violent crackdown on followers of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

She was placed under house arrest in July 1989 as part of a crackdown of the democracy movement, which the government asserts, was actually under the control of Burmese Communists.

Diplomats say that from 2,000 to 5,000 followers of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were killed in 1988 at the beginning of the crackdown. In 1991, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts to restore democracy to Burma.



ATTENTIVE EX-LEADER — Fatos Nano, a former Albanian prime minister and leader of the Socialist Party, at beginning of his trial in Tirana. He is accused of misappropriating state funds.

Chinese Put Nearly Empty Penal Camp on Stage

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

LINGYUAN, China — As China comes under growing pressure over its treatment of prisoners, five American journalists were taken on a tour of a nearly deserted penal colony in an attempt by the government to demonstrate greater openness about human rights at such places.

The focus of the visit, to the Lingyuan No. 2 labor reform camp in the mountains 325 kilometers (200 miles) northeast of Beijing, was Liu Gang, 33, a democracy campaigner who helped organize the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 and who has accused the prison authorities of torture.

But instead of being allowed to investigate the accusation, the journalists were treated to a choreographed tour on Friday.

They walked through empty dormitories, through empty mess halls, through empty classrooms, through an auditorium, where an inmate dance troupe was performing to the

song "Bad" by Michael Jackson, and through a noisy truck factory. Model prisoners talked about being reformed through their labor, while some guards listened and other guards recorded their remarks on videotape.

In the visiting room, where families get one hour a month to see imprisoned relatives, Dong Zheyun was there to see her husband, who was serving time for theft.

When reporters entered the doorway, she said, "Every time I come, the first thing he says to me is that the cadres are so good to him they are like parents."

When her husband tried to express a few lines of praise for the prison authorities, a guard interrupted him to say, "You got that backwards."

Then his wife interjected on his behalf: "Oh, he's so stupid! He doesn't have any education at all."

By then the reporters were being asked to hurry to the next stop on the tour.

Mr. Liu is among several politi-

cal prisoners in China whose medical condition has drawn international expressions of concern, including most recently a letter to President Jiang Zemin from 54 United States senators.

As a physics student and democracy advocate, Mr. Liu was drawn into the orbit of Fang Lizhi and his wife, Li Shuxian, physicists who took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing in 1989 and now live in exile.

Through their speeches and writing, the couple helped energize a new intellectual movement in the 1980s, promoting democratic change to coincide with the economic opening begun by Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

After the military crackdown in June 1989, Mr. Liu, who had helped organize student demonstrations, was No. 3 on the list of 21 student leaders most wanted by the authorities.

After his arrest, he was sentenced on Feb. 12, 1991, to six years in prison for "conspiracy to subvert the government."

The warden, Xin Tingquan, refused to allow the visiting journalists to interview Mr. Liu, saying it was a violation of regulations. He acknowledged that the Ministry of Justice made one exception to this rule last year so a Communist Party magazine reporter could interview Mr. Liu and pronounce him in the state-controlled press a "malcontent convict."

"We're not afraid of letting you see him," Mr. Xin said, "but Liu Gang distorts the truth. That's why

we don't let him meet with anyone."

Prison officials offered to take reporters to where Mr. Liu was being held and make "exclusive" photographs that would "prove" he was in good health and had not been tortured.

For the prison authorities, the high point of the day came when the warden suddenly interrupted his briefing on how prisoners are reformed through "love and tutoring care." If the reporters would care to step to the window of the conference room, he said, they might catch a glimpse of Mr. Liu

There, through the smoked glass window overlooking the prison yard, the reporters saw a self-conscious Mr. Liu wearing a prison uniform and being escorted along a sidewalk by a prison officer.

In a few seconds, he was gone. The warden returned to a video presentation showing him in various animated activities.

"Among so many criminals, we chose to let you see clips from Liu Gang's life in order that you could see his healthy condition," the warden said. "If he had been abused, would he be this healthy today?"

CHINA: No Challenges Tolerated

Continued from Page 1

"disappeared" and was believed to be in detention.

Wei Jingsheng, China's most prominent dissident, who was detained for about 30 hours Friday and Saturday, was free Sunday, but left the capital for what his secretary said would be a few days of rest.

For the Communist Party, repression of democratic forces has been a survival issue, because as many advocates of democracy contend, the first step in China's political reform is to overthrow one-party rule.

Many of today's leaders, including Mr. Deng and Prime Minister Li Peng, ordered and supervised the 1989 crackdown. Their political primacy depends on maintaining

their "victory" over the students and workers who were cut down by the tanks and machine guns.

On Sunday, there were indications for the first time that democracy campaigners in Beijing were preparing petitions to distribute during Mr. Christopher's visit.

There has also been speculation in recent days that Mr. Wei would like to meet with Mr. Christopher. Such a meeting still seemed possible even with Mr. Wei's departure Sunday.

A meeting with the American secretary of state could only add to Mr. Wei's protection and stature as an uncompromising and articulate advocate for human rights and democracy. His decision to go into hiding this weekend may well be in anticipation of such a meeting.

Melina Mercouri, Actress, Is Dead

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Melina Mercouri, the vivacious Greek actress with a husky, explosive laugh whose greatest success was as a flamboyant prostitute in the 1960 film "Never on Sunday," died Sunday at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center of lung cancer. She was 70 years old.

The actress was a passionate anti-Fascist who lost her citizenship and property in 1967 for her aggressive opposition to the junta that held power in Athens for seven years, until 1974. She then returned home and entered politics, winning election to parliament in 1977 as a Socialist. Miss Mercouri was appointed culture minister in 1981 by the Socialist government. She returned to the post in October.

"Never on Sunday," centering on a prostitute who refused to work more than six nights a week, made Miss Mercouri an international star. The movie was directed by Jules Dassin, her close companion and later her husband. Mr. Dassin, the son of a New York banker, fled to Europe after being blacklisted in Hollywood in the 1950s.

Mr. Dassin directed, and often

wrote and produced, most of Miss Mercouri's nearly 20 other movies, including "He Who Must Die" (1957), about life overtake in a passion play in a primitive village on Crete that Mr. Dassin co-adapted from the novel "The Greek Passion," by Nikos Kazantzakis. Other joint efforts included "Phaedra," a 1961 tale of a woman lusting for her stepson, and "A Dream of Passion," a 1978 variation of Medea's child-murders, that were inspired by ancient Greek dramas.

Their other team efforts included

"Topkapi," a well-regarded 1964 museum-theft caper; "10:30 P.M. Summer," a 1966 story of a descent into alcoholism and "Promises at Dawn" (1970), from a memoir by Romain Gary about his unconventional mother.

Miss Mercouri conquered Broadway in a 1967-68 musical adaptation of "Never on Sunday" titled "Illya Darling," prompting Walter Kerr of The New York Times to hail her as "a creature you'd be happy to take home to mother, if mother was out."

ISRAEL: Calls to Evict Settlers

Continued from Page 1

vinger, an ardent believer in the right and the duty of Jews to settle all the biblical land of Israel, including the ancient town of Hebron, where Abraham is believed to be buried and which is venerated by both Jews and Muslims.

In 1970, still under Labor, Rabbi Levinger and his followers were moved to the newly created settlement of Kiryat Arba, the town of 5,000 just outside Hebron where Baruch Goldstein, the man responsible for the Hebron massacre, had lived. But in the night in March 1979, dozens of Kiryat Arba residents went back into the heart of Hebron, and they have been there ever since.

They have prevailed through a mixture of active encouragement from governments led by the Likud party and more passive acceptance by Labor-led governments like Mr. Rabin's.

In the last few days, Palestinian

officials here have insisted on redrawing the basis of the peace talks so that the future of Jewish settlements are put on the bargaining table immediately.

"Settlements are time bombs," Faisal Husseini, the Palestinian leader in East Jerusalem, said Saturday.

UN Gets Food to Kabul As Blockade Is Lifted

The Associated Press

KABUL (AP) — The first United Nations food delivery in more than two months reached this battered capital Sunday when Afghanistan's renegade prime minister temporarily lifted a blockade of the city.

The arrival of a six-truck convoy marked the end of a five-day standoff between the UN and Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Urged to Hit Back at Malaysia

LONDON (Reuters) — The Sunday Times newspaper, whose reporting angered Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia into punishing British companies, dropped its attempts to patch up the dispute and called Sunday for London to hit back.

In a front-page editorial, it said that Britain should suspend its funding of a dam in Malaysia to put pressure on Mr. Mahathir, who it said enjoyed attacking Britain. Last week, Mr. Mahathir barred British companies from government contracts after The Sunday Times reported an alleged plan by a big British company to bribe him.

On Sunday, Malaysia announced that it would ban foreign journalists who have written reports about Malaysia that the government considers false, a senior official said.

EU and Norway Meet on Membership

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Norway resumed talks on European Union membership on Sunday, facing intense pressure to meet EU demands on fishing rights.

Austria, Finland and Sweden agreed to membership deals last week. But Spain says there is no question of Oslo's joining unless it gives Spanish fishermen access to Norwegian fishing grounds. Norway fears a "no" vote in a referendum on membership if it makes concessions on fishing.

EU and Norwegian negotiators were seeking Sunday to finalize details of a deal on farming and to resolve other issues, such as Norway's decision to resume minke whaling in defiance of an international and EU ban. Additional negotiations are scheduled for Tuesday, two days before the deadline for a deal that would allow Norway to join the other three countries in becoming EU members by Jan. 1, 1995.

Bavarian Vote Hands Kohl a Setback

MUNICH (AP) — The opposition dealt another blow to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition Sunday in local elections in Bavaria.

Mayors from the opposition Social Democrats were re-elected in Bayreuth, Hof, Rothenburg and Aschaffenburg by margins of at least 3 to 1 over the Christian Social Union. The conservative Christian Social Union lost control of Bamberg, a town of 70,000 people, and its candidates faced runoffs in Freising, Bad Reichenhau, Lindau and Landsberg.

The voting in Bavaria, Germany's largest state, was the first in a string of elections this year that culminate in the Oct. 16 federal elections. While the voting on Sunday was relatively minor, the poor showing of the Christian Social Union underlined a negative trend for the government.

Soros to Buy Radio Free Europe?

PRAGUE (AP) — The financier George Soros is negotiating to buy the U.S.-financed Radio Free Europe and its archives, a Czech newspaper reported, saying the talks were at an "advanced stage."

Under the deal, the radio station would be transferred from Munich to Prague or Budapest and would serve as the basis for a newly created press agency and school for journalism, the newspaper said, citing Mr. Soros.

Radio Free Europe was an important source of independent information in Eastern Europe during the period of Communist rule. It accumulated a wealth of archive material on the history of communism. Mr. Soros, who was born in Hungary, financed numerous dissident groups and clandestine activities during the same period through a foundation he established.

Sixth Body Found at English House

GLOUCESTER, England (Reuters) — British policemen on Sunday unearthed what they believe is the body of a sixth person at the home of a man already charged with three murders.

The suspected human remains were discovered in the cellar of a three-story house that tabloid newspapers have dubbed the "House of Horror." The police unearthed the corpses last week of three women in the garden of the house and on Saturday discovered two more sets of remains when they started excavations in the building itself.

Frederick West, 52, a builder with 10 children from two marriages, has been charged with murdering his teenage daughter Heather, who vanished seven years ago at the age of 16. He has also been accused of killing another teenager, Shirley Robinson, a lodger at his house who was pregnant when she died, and an unknown woman believed to be in her early 20s.

Heseltine Denies Opposing Major

LONDON (Reuters) — Michael Heseltine, the Conservative cabinet minister who helped topple former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, insisted on Sunday that he had no interest in challenging Prime Minister John Major.

After a week of speculation in the press and among members of Parliament that he was gearing up for a bid to lead the party, Mr. Heseltine pledged his allegiance to the embattled Mr. Major.

"I'm telling you quite categorically, I think John Major will remain in place," Mr. Heseltine said on BBC radio. "I'm not prepared to be involved in any speculation about my own position because I intend to go on helping him to win the electoral battles the Conservative Party will fight, and I believe he will do that and he will actually lead us to victory at the next election."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Continental Adds Flights, Cuts Fares

NEW YORK (NYT) — Continental Airlines is increasing the frequency of nonstop service and reducing fares between dozens of cities in the Eastern United States, joining other carriers that are permanently lowering fares on shorter routes in response to growing competitive pressures.

Continental said, for example, that beginning Wednesday it would increase the number of daily nonstop flights from Greensboro, North Carolina, to other East Coast cities to 57 from 3. Unrestricted one-way fares from Greensboro that used to range from \$220 to \$341 have been cut to \$69 to \$139.

Officials with Delta Air Lines and United Airlines also said they planned new low-fare service in the East and possibly elsewhere in coming months. USAir has already instituted lower fares on shorter routes. Carriers are unabashedly modeling themselves after Southwest Airlines, the nation's only consistently profitable major carrier, which offers low fares and frequent service, drawing people who otherwise might not fly.

The first of 20 city buses powered by natural gas made their debut on the streets of Brussels during the weekend as part of the city's attempt to cut pollution and noise. Leo Camerlynck, a spokesman for the Brussels transit authority, said the buses emitted carbon dioxide, but not sulphur or lead. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

TUESDAY: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Russia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine.

WEDNESDAY: Liberia.

THURSDAY: Nepal, Sri Lanka.

SATURDAY: Lesotho, Zambia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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مكتبة النخيل

Serbs Agree to Air Corridors for Tuzla

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, agreed Sunday to open two air corridors to the besieged Muslim enclave of Tuzla in northern Bosnia but cast a shadow over fragile truce accords.

"We have agreed on the use of two air corridors to Tuzla, one leading from Zagreb, the other from Split," said Yasushi Akashi, the special United Nations envoy to the former Yugoslavia. He was speaking after talks with Mr. Karadzic and the commander of UN forces in Bosnia, Sir Michael Rose, at the Bosnian Serb headquarters in the town of Pale.

The report of the Tuzla accord came as a NATO jet swooped over Maglaj on Sunday after Bosnian radio claimed Bosnian Serb jets destroyed a bridge in an attack similar to one last week that provoked NATO retaliation. But with Maglaj out of reach of independent inspection, neither the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nor the UN could confirm the reported bombardment, and Bosnian Serbs ridiculed it, accusing the Bosnian Army of mimicking an air strike.

"There have been no bombardments of Maglaj," a statement by

the Bosnian Serbian military in Banja Luka said.

Maglaj is cut off by besieging Serbs, who have refused UN requests for access to the Muslim-dominated pocket 70 kilometers (40 miles) north of Sarajevo.

NATO is enforcing the UN-mandated no-flight zone over Bosnia; a bombing raid would be a flagrant violation of the zone.

Bosnian radio and Croatian television said the planes targeted Maglaj's only bridge, which spans the Bosna river, destroying the structure.

Any bombing would be another challenge to NATO's newly demonstrated resolve to punish warring parties in the former Yugoslavia. Two U.S.-piloted F-16 fighters downed four Serbian Galeb planes in central Bosnia last Monday, UN officials said the Serbian planes were attacking Bosnian government targets.

Agreement to open Tuzla airport stemmed from talks in Moscow last Tuesday between Mr. Karadzic and the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozirev, who promised to send observers to ensure that relief flights did not carry military supplies.

The airport has been closed since May 1992, when Serbian artillery damaged its two runways. The

town, the Bosnian government's most important stronghold after Sarajevo, has since been supplied only by land.

Airlifts from the Croatian capital of Zagreb and the port of Split would serve not only Tuzla but also many of the 1.2 million people in central Bosnia displaced by 23 months of war.

The Russian news agency Itar-Tass said an advance group of Russian experts had arrived in Tuzla to prepare for the deployment of Russian observers at the airport. The air bridge might open as early as March 18, it said.

Reports of fighting elsewhere cast doubts over cease-fire arrangements between Muslims and Serbs in Sarajevo and between Muslims and Croats across Bosnia.

There were conflicting reports on the situation at Maglaj, besieged for months by both Serbian and Croatian forces. The Croatian news agency HINA, quoting ham radio operators in Maglaj, said Serbian combat aircraft knocked out the bridge between the old and new parts of the town and subsequently flew air raids on other targets.

Muslim-controlled Sarajevo said three persons were killed and six wounded in Serbian attacks. "Howitzers, mortars and tanks are pounding the town," the radio said.

There was no independent confirmation of either report.

But UN sources and local police confirmed the first major cease-fire violation since December in Croatia, saying Serbian artillery opened up on the Croatian town of Gospić. Police said a woman was killed and two persons were wounded.

Serbs controlling about a third of Croatia signed a UN-brokered truce with the Croatian government in December and there had been little military action since.

A UN officer in Zagreb said Czech peacekeeping troops in the Gospić area recorded 167 artillery rounds fired from both sides, with one round landing near a UN observation post.

On another front line in former Yugoslavia, the town of Mostar in southwestern Bosnia, Bosnian Croats began withdrawing heavy weapons, a day ahead of a deadline. Bosnian Croats and Muslims agreed in Washington last week to end almost a year of fighting and form a loose federation which would eventually be linked to Croatia.

Military commanders agreed earlier on a general cease-fire under which both sides would withdraw their heavy weapons or place them under UN control by noon (1100 GMT) on Monday. (Reuters, AP)

THE PALACE THIEF

By Ethan Canin. 205 pages. \$21. Random House.

Reviewed by Peter D. Kramer

CHEKHOV. Bulgakov. Maugham. Celine. William Carlos Williams. Walker Percy. For the physician-author the question is always whether he will be one more "doctor who writes" or whether he will join the select group of writers who are also doctors.

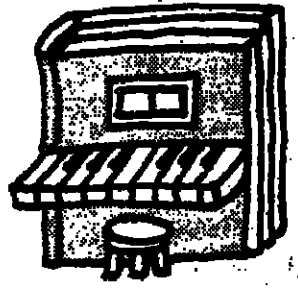
Ethan Canin, then a medical student, now a resident, made an acclaimed debut in 1988 with the story collection "Emperor of the Air." The tone was set by the first line: "Let me tell you who I am." All but one of the stories were told in the first person; all featured a distinctive, believable voice; all turned on an uncharacteristic transgression that revealed the narrator to himself.

Canin's 1991 novel, "Blue River," an expansion of one of those stories, examined the ways that admiration and jealousy of a brilliant, deviant older brother affect a character is the issue. The boy betrays first his best friend and then his rebellious brother as an adult, he drives the brother away once more. In "The Palace Thief," his new collection of four long stories,

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Philip Joseph, chairman of Books etc., London booksellers, is reading "Body and Soul" by Frank Conroy. "It is an unputdownable, good old-fashioned novel about a young American boy born with every disadvantage, except an ability to play the piano. It is so inspiring and the beauty of the telling stays with one." (Michael Kallenbach, JHT)



Canin pursues similar themes — rivalry, second chances, the nature of character. But the perspectives here are more extreme, the use of language more daring.

The strongest piece, "Batorsag and Szerlem," is a reworking of the "Blue River" constellation. William watches as his genius older brother, Clive, becomes odder and more daring. In a strange decade, Clive outdoes the odder around him by starting to speak in a seemingly made-up language. The world seems to move too fast, but beneath the pace and turmoil of observations that recall the style of Don DeLillo, human character retains its constancy.

"Character is fate," the father quotes Heraclitus. William asks, "What if I changed my character?"

The father says William won't and "that's the point." This stylized story is Cain and Abel, Jacob and Esau, played out beneath the Tower of Babel. William cannot help betraying Clive.

When he does, in the story's last paragraphs, the narrative takes an astonishing turn. It's possible to say, without ruining the reader's enjoyment, that although the subject is never named, "Batorsag and Szerlem" turns out to be a commentary on our relationship to AIDS and that the title means, in a language that, it turns out, Clive shares with some 11 million other people, "Courage and Love."

A motif of incompatible tongues runs through the book. In "City of Broken Hearts" a divorced father who speaks the language of male bonding, baseball and bar-scene womanizing is introduced by his son to the language of modern courtship.

But the first and last stories, "Accountant" and "The Palace Thief," are what turn the diverse narratives into a book. Each is told by a rigid, self-deceiving protagonist, reminiscent of the butler in Kazuo Ishiguro's "The Remains of the Day." Realism is abandoned for an extreme formality of voice that is inherently comic. The eponymous accountant confesses, "I have worked diligently, and I do not mind saying that in the conscientious embrace of the ledger I have done well for my-

self over the years, yet now I must also say that due to a flaw in my character I have allowed one small trespass against my honor."

In each of the bookend stories, an inhibited protagonist is obsessed with a manipulative, powerful man he has known for years. In confronting his opponent, each over-scrupulous narrator is moved to an uncharacteristic action that may or may not constitute a victory over fate.

The accountant's thoughts focus on a high school classmate who has become a multimillionaire entrepreneur. Implying the possibility of a lucrative deal, the businessman invites the accountant to a baseball fantasy camp. There, under the eyes of Willie Mays, the two reenact their teenage infield competition. When the accountant discovers that the playing field, even at baseball camp, is not level, he commits a small crime that cements his career and his self-understanding.

In "The Palace Thief," Mr. Hundert, a teacher of classics at an exclusive prep school, becomes entangled with a charismatic and deceitful student, Sedgewick Bell. As Hundert nears retirement, Bell, now a captain of industry, invites him to referee a reenactment of the school's ancient-history contest. Bell cheated the first time. When he cheats again, Hundert must face his own limitations.

The thief within is character, which robs us of love and courage. But there are other thieves: jealousy, time and age, even language, which hides us from each other. These stories comment on one another, and on Canin's prior work in delightful ways. The collection, particularly "Batorsag and Szerlem," which is extraordinary for its craft and emotional effect, constitutes a broadening of literary scope for a writer of enormous talent and charm. The stories are of interest both in themselves and as a staging ground for a leap Canin is preparing to make.

Peter D. Kramer, a psychiatrist and author of "Listening to Prozac," wrote this for The Washington Post.

RISE: The Stunning Ascension of Zhirinovskiy, a Political Nobody in '90

Continued from Page 1

those who worked closely with him "years. Near the end of the interview, in a fury at repeated questions about his past, he threatened to prosecute and imprison journalists who "interfere with my private life" and "inflict moral damage on me."

In his campaign autobiography, "The Final Thrust South," Mr. Zhirinovskiy writes about his unhappy childhood in Kazakhstan, his hapless early sexual experiences, his lonely years as an out-towner at an elite university in Moscow and his two years after graduation as a Soviet Army officer in the Caucasus. He makes nearly no mention of the professional career that occupied his adult life before he became a politician.

After graduating from evening law school at Moscow State University, Mr. Zhirinovskiy, then 29, went to work in 1975 for Inyurkollegiya, a state-run law firm. One of about 50 lawyers in the firm, he was assigned to track down Soviet citizens whose relatives in the West had left them pension, alimony and inheritance benefits.

At first, all went smoothly. He was regarded as professionally competent, energetic and well organized. He became head of the firm's trade union. But as time wore on, Mr. Zhirinovskiy seemed to grow restless and began voicing his political opinions around the office in tones that his supervisor remembers as strident.

"He would come into my office repeatedly to talk about politics," said Yevgeniy Koulichev, Mr. Zhirinovskiy's immediate boss at Inyurkollegiya. "He was especially indignant that Russia was surrounded by Turks."

The turning point came in the early 1980s, when Mr. Zhirinovskiy asked his superiors to recommend him for membership in the Communist Party, Mr. Koulichev said. Mr. Zhirinovskiy now denies that he ever tried to become a Communist.

Explaining the reasons for Mr. Zhirinovskiy's failure to win the firm's backing, Mr. Koulichev said: "He was very emotional and gratuitously, not constructively, critical. His ideas were disorganized, and he insisted fiercely on them. His character, the remarks he made, the way he related to people — these did not fit the code of Communist behavior."

His fate with Inyurkollegiya was sealed in the spring of 1983, when he was caught accepting what his superiors considered an improper gift.

"According to Mr. Koulichev, the matter involved an inheritance case from West Germany. Mr. Zhirinovskiy's Soviet client, whose relative had died in West Germany, had received as part of the inheritance special vouchers allowing him to stay at an exclusive resort. As a token of his appreciation, he gave the vouchers to Mr. Zhirinovskiy."

According to Mr. Koulichev, Mr. Zhirinovskiy insisted he had returned the vouchers unused to the client. But Mr. Koulichev said Inyurkollegiya's managers were convinced that he had returned the vouchers only after he had been found out.

"This was the last straw," Mr. Koulichev said. It was decided, he said, that "unless he wanted more trouble, he'd better go."

No charges were brought. Mr. Zhirinovskiy, who denies that he did anything improper, left Inyurkollegiya in mid-1983. Sometime that year, he requested and was sent an invitation to immigrate to Israel, Israeli officials have said. Apparently, he never followed it up, and soon found a new job. He was 37.

He was hired by the Mir Publishing House, an enterprise with more than 600 employees that needed someone with a legal background.

As at Inyurkollegiya, Mr. Zhirinovskiy made a strong start at Mir. But as usual, he became known around the office for his strong opinions. His anti-Communist views were so vehement that they soon attracted the attention of the neighborhood party headquarters.

Within a year or two of Mr. Zhirinovskiy's arrival at Mir, the ideology chief of the party's branch office contacted the head of Mir, Vladimir Kartsev, and urged him to dismiss Mr. Zhirinovskiy. Mr. Kartsev,

a party member at the time, refused on the grounds that the law did not permit dismissals for political reasons.

While at Mir, Mr. Zhirinovskiy seemed to act as a sort of workers' advocate. In 1987, having gained some attention with his lobbying for workers, he decided to run as Mir's representative for the district council in Moscow's Dzerzhinskiy district. But the local Communist Party officials, wary of his candidacy, rewrote the rules so that he would be ineligible.

Meanwhile, a two-page letter marked "Extremely Confidential" arrived at the local party headquarters. According to Mr. Kartsev, who saw the letter, it was from Inyurkollegiya, describing the circumstances in which Mr. Zhirinovskiy had left his old job.

Undeterred by his exclusion from the neighborhood council election or the dredged-up story of his departure from his old job, Mr. Zhirinovskiy looked for a new outlet for his political ambitions. He found it in 1988, when Mir held elections for a 14-member employees' council — a perestroika-era innovation designed as a counterweight to management.

The campaign provided a forum for Mr. Zhirinovskiy's extravagant promises of better benefits and conditions for workers at Mir. To this platform he added another populist idea: Mir should print only popular, profitable books rather than the purely scientific books that were its specialty. The earnings should be distributed to workers rather than rolled back into new projects, he said.

It was the same sort of simple-sounding, vote-grabbing idea that has marked much of Mr. Zhirinovskiy's campaign rhetoric. The populist appeal of these positions was echoed in his 1991 and 1993 national races, when he attracted attention and votes with his calls for higher pensions, cheap vodka, less crime and a renewal of Great Mother Russia.

Mr. Kartsev opposed Mr. Zhirinovskiy's candidacy, appealing directly to the firm's employees. "I asked people not to vote for him, because he was unreasonable and unpredictable and would create more problems than he solved," Mr. Kartsev said.

He said Mr. Zhirinovskiy had not been elected. But in his interview, Mr. Zhirinovskiy called the campaign a "victory."

In 1990, Mr. Zhirinovskiy entered another race, this time to become director of Mir. Mr. Kartsev was departing for a publishing job with the United Nations in New York. All of the firm's employees took part in the election, which Mr. Zhirinovskiy lost badly.

Shortly after his defeat, Mr. Zhirinovskiy left the publishing house to launch a full-time political career.

Beginning in late 1987, he started attending the functions of a variety of groups that had nothing in common beyond their opposition to communism. He would, for instance, appear at gatherings sponsored by Armenians and by Azeris, ethnic groups that regard each other as enemies.

He also went to meetings of Shalom, a Jewish cultural organization founded in 1989, and became the head of several of Shalom's committees. Simultaneously, he has said, he spoke at a rally staged by Pamyat, a right-wing group with strong anti-Semitic leanings.

In Moscow, Mr. Zhirinovskiy's participation in Shalom is taken as proof that he is at least partly Jewish. Jews who were active in Shalom also assumed he was Jewish, although he had never before taken part in Jewish activities in Moscow. Mr. Zhirinovskiy has denied he has any Jewish blood.

"What did I want to use Shalom for?" he told a journalist in 1992. "To have a chance to speak."

In 1989, Mr. Zhirinovskiy joined forces with Vladimir Bogachev, a self-styled poet and composer he had met at the Democratic Union congress. Mr. Bogachev was already at work on a scheme to create what he called the Liberal Democratic Party of the Soviet Union. Impressed by Mr. Zhirinovskiy's oratory, legal background and linguistic ability, Mr. Bogachev invited him into the fledgling party.

At the Liberal Democrats' founding congress in March 1990,

Mr. Zhirinovskiy was elected chairman and Mr. Bogachev his deputy. But the partnership was short-lived. Seven months later, while Mr. Zhirinovskiy was in Helsinki attending a conference, the Liberal Democrats held their second party congress in Mr. Bogachev's Moscow apartment. The party members, suspecting Mr. Zhirinovskiy of ties to the Communist regime, voted to expel him.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy's supposed links to the Communist Party in 1990-91 have never been proved, and Mr. Zhirinovskiy himself now denies that the party supported him. But Russian journalists and some politicians speculate that, in early 1990, the party leadership and the KGB hit upon the idea of using Mr. Zhirinovskiy as a stalking horse, a sham "opposition" figure to give the appearance of political pluralism without threatening the Communists' primacy.

A few months later, in February 1991, Mr. Zhirinovskiy launched his own Liberal Democratic Party, this one confined to the Russian Federation. The party's registration soon became the subject of controversy and suspected dark motives. Many saw the hand of the Communists and the KGB behind the party's rapid rise and generous publicity.

In June 1991, Mr. Zhirinovskiy

polls 6 million votes — nearly 8 percent of the total — in Russia's first popular presidential election. He finished third behind Boris N. Yeltsin and Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister.

He expanded his entourage, forming what he called a "shadow cabinet" of former security men and other hangers-on. To those who would listen, Mr. Zhirinovskiy proclaimed that he would be Russia's president. All the while, he prepared to run in whatever political race might come along next.

He got his chance last fall when Mr. Yeltsin dissolved the Russian parliament and called new legislative elections. Suddenly, Mr. Zhirinovskiy was on the move, thanks largely to television.

His on-screen appearances were eye-catching, memorable for the simplicity of the message and the arresting impact of the messenger. Ordinary people, stunned by the chaos, high prices and surging crime of the new Russia, watched Mr. Zhirinovskiy's advertisements, impressed and amazed.

On Dec. 12, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia placed first with nearly 23 percent of the total — about 12.3 million votes in all. Reformers and Communists were distant runners-up. Mr. Zhirinovskiy was on the political map.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A quarter-century ago, Alice Stakgold of Newark, Delaware, who died of cancer in February, was a member of the winning team in the Master Mixed Teams in Los Angeles, and the diagrammed deal, on which she sat South, was a factor. Her partner was her husband, Ivar Stakgold, a professor of mathematics who represented the United States in world championships.

Experts are divided on the choice of opening with the South hand. Some would bid one club, allowing an easy development of the auction. Mrs. Stakgold preferred one spade, showing the major suit immediately and in some situations making it difficult for the opponents to locate a heart fit.

North showed his big hand with a jump to three hearts, and then used Blackwood to locate two aces and a king in the South hand. He bid the grand slam in the full knowledge that a winning spade finesse might be needed. He would have been on firmer ground in this respect with Roman Key-card Blackwood, a convention that has become popular since this deal was played.

Seven spades was not a certainty, but South had several chances. She

won the opening diamond lead with dummy's ace, and threw two clubs on dummy's heart winners. She then ruffed a heart with the spade seven, and had no trouble when the queen appeared: Trumps were drawn and the grand slam was claimed.

If the heart queen had not fallen, South's main chance would have been to play East for the club queen. But that would not have been needed if another heart ruff produced the queen and the trumps divided evenly.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♣	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5♠	Pass	5 N.T.
Pass	6♠	Pass	7♣

West led the diamond jack.

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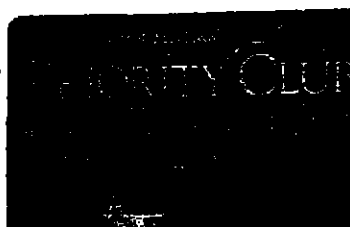
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Herald Tribune

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An Incomplete Recovery

For the first time in some 25 years, the American economy is glowing with health. A startlingly high growth rate has just been reported for the last quarter of 1993, and steady progress is widely forecast for this year. The inflation rate is low, by the standard of recent decades, and unemployment has been declining. Private debtors are getting their finances in better order than in many years, and the federal deficit is dropping. The banking system has largely recovered from the crises and losses of the 1980s. It is possible to hope that the United States may be entering a period of stable prosperity unlike anything since the 1960s.

But in the years of turbulence, a lot went wrong that even the smoothest of recoveries will not automatically remedy. One particularly ominous indicator is the increasingly unequal distribution of income, signaling a more rigid structure of social classes. The reasons involve the labor market's rising demands for education and advanced skills — and the inability of the educational system so far to respond adequately.

The widening gap between rich and poor, accompanied by an increasing population of uneducated and permanently unemployed young men, is in turn related to crime rates. If prosperity brings a rise in incomes that is concentrated in the richest fifth of the population, as in the past 15 years, while the poorest fifth's share declines, it is difficult to think

that new wealth will make the United States a more pleasant or comfortable place to live.

Rising incomes can provide the means to strengthen society greatly, if society chooses to use them well. Rapid growth in the quarter-century after World War II provided the economic base for two profound changes. Americans decided that every child should complete high school and, although that ideal has never been quite attained, the rise in the average level of education has made a powerful difference for the better. Prosperity also greatly eased the process of racial segregation. Growth made it possible to open opportunities to black Americans without closing them to white Americans. People who deprecate the importance of economic growth need to consider those two examples.

In the 1980s, most of the increase in American incomes went into health care, and Americans now seem to be ambivalent about that. Most of them seem to feel that they don't want that trend to continue indefinitely, but they are still far from agreeing what to do about it. If the country should now be fortunate enough to enter a time of stable prosperity, and if it should find a way to restrain health costs, the increase in its disposable wealth would once again be sufficient to promise large changes in American society. But nothing is guaranteed — least of all the wisdom to use the money well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Risking a Trade War

Bill Clinton's decision to invoke a trade law provision that would enable him to impose tough sanctions against Japan if the Japanese fail to open their markets to American goods is unnecessary, dangerous, and misguided.

The political logic behind the president's move is understandable. Polls show that a significant majority of Americans favor a tough stance toward the Japanese, and protectionists in Congress are pushing hard for retaliation against Tokyo. But any crackdown by the United States could undermine the elaborately constructed international apparatus for resolving trade disputes.

The provision invoked by Mr. Clinton, known as Super 301, triggers a timetable for Washington to decide unilaterally whether Japan, or any other country, is violating fair trade rules and if so what sanctions to impose. The key word is unilateral: under Super 301, the United States belittles its commitment to resolve disputes in multilateral settings.

The provision is unnecessary because U.S. law already permits the government to retaliate unilaterally against unfair trade practices. That is risky enough, but Super 301 hastens the process.

Super 301 is dangerous because the added threat moves the United States one step closer to a trade war with an important ally and could undermine the fragile coalition of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, who is pushing a deregulatory agenda that would eventually break down protectionist barriers around Japanese markets.

And the provision is misguided because it belies a profound misunderstanding about the

economic impact of trade deficits. Even if the United States were to compel Japan to buy more U.S. autos and computers, the overall U.S. trade deficit would not fall. Trade deficits are caused by Americans buying more goods and services than they produce. The extra goods must come from trade partners — if not from Japan, then from somewhere else.

The administration portrays the \$60 billion trade deficit with Japan as an assault on jobs. But U.S. employment would not rise if Japan were to buy more goods from America. Chairman Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve recently said the Fed would raise interest rates to ward off inflation. In other words, the economy was picking up enough speed that the Fed decided to dampen domestic spending. If the Japanese were to spend more for American goods, Mr. Greenspan would tighten further. The important point is that employment rates are set by decisions in America, not in Japan, and Mr. Clinton's alarms are false.

True, specific U.S. industries — some of which are highly profitable, like computer software, insurance and medical equipment — are hurt by Japanese barriers. But opening up every Japanese market in sight would not add much to the \$6 trillion U.S. economy.

If invoking a strategy that could trigger tit-for-tat sanctions pushes the Japanese to make further concessions or heads off even worse legislation in Congress, the strategy could be judged a political success. But if Mr. Clinton actually triggers a trade war or destabilizes the Hosokawa government, the price could turn out to be very steep indeed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tango With North Korea

The bargaining over North Korea's nuclear program is back on track. But back on track to what? The dismal fact is that it is still not possible to tell whether, as stalwarts of non-proliferation intend, rogue North Korea is being drawn into a non-nuclear role in a community of nations or whether, as many suspect, it is prolonging negotiations in order to become a nuclear power.

North Korea is no Soviet Union, an adversary that over time the United States successfully drew into a precarious but mutually reassuring sharing of nuclear knowledge and risk. For North Korea is not merely Communist but, by choice, a hermit state that may well regard the prospect of international company less as a benefit than as a dire threat to the stability and survival of the regime.

In other circumstances a regime that acted with North Korea's irresponsibility would have to expect to pay. But none of those touched by Pyongyang's bad faith is eager for a showdown with a paranoid and unpredictable regime. That is why North Korea's interlocutors — the United States, South Korea, the International Atomic Energy Agency — have felt it necessary to make what the State Department describes

not as "concessions," although they are that, but as "prudent steps" to keep the hope of a non-nuclear North Korea alive.

North Korea has stretched out and is still restricting inspections of the sort that the IAEA has just resumed, even though it undertook to permit full inspections in signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It has won assurances of talks with the U.S. and South Korean governments, and suspension of this year's military exercises by the United States and South Korea, although U.S. negotiators insist that these boons will not actually be delivered unless the North meets IAEA inspection demands.

In Washington there is much dissatisfaction with this course, in and out of the administration. The idea of a bomb in the hands of North Korea is insupportable all around. But even critics who think that the administration is not tough enough with North Korea accept the main American strategy of first trying to block any further development of its nuclear capacity and only then going back to reverse whatever progress it may already have secretly attained. Firmness and consistency are required in this uncertain but urgent quest.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

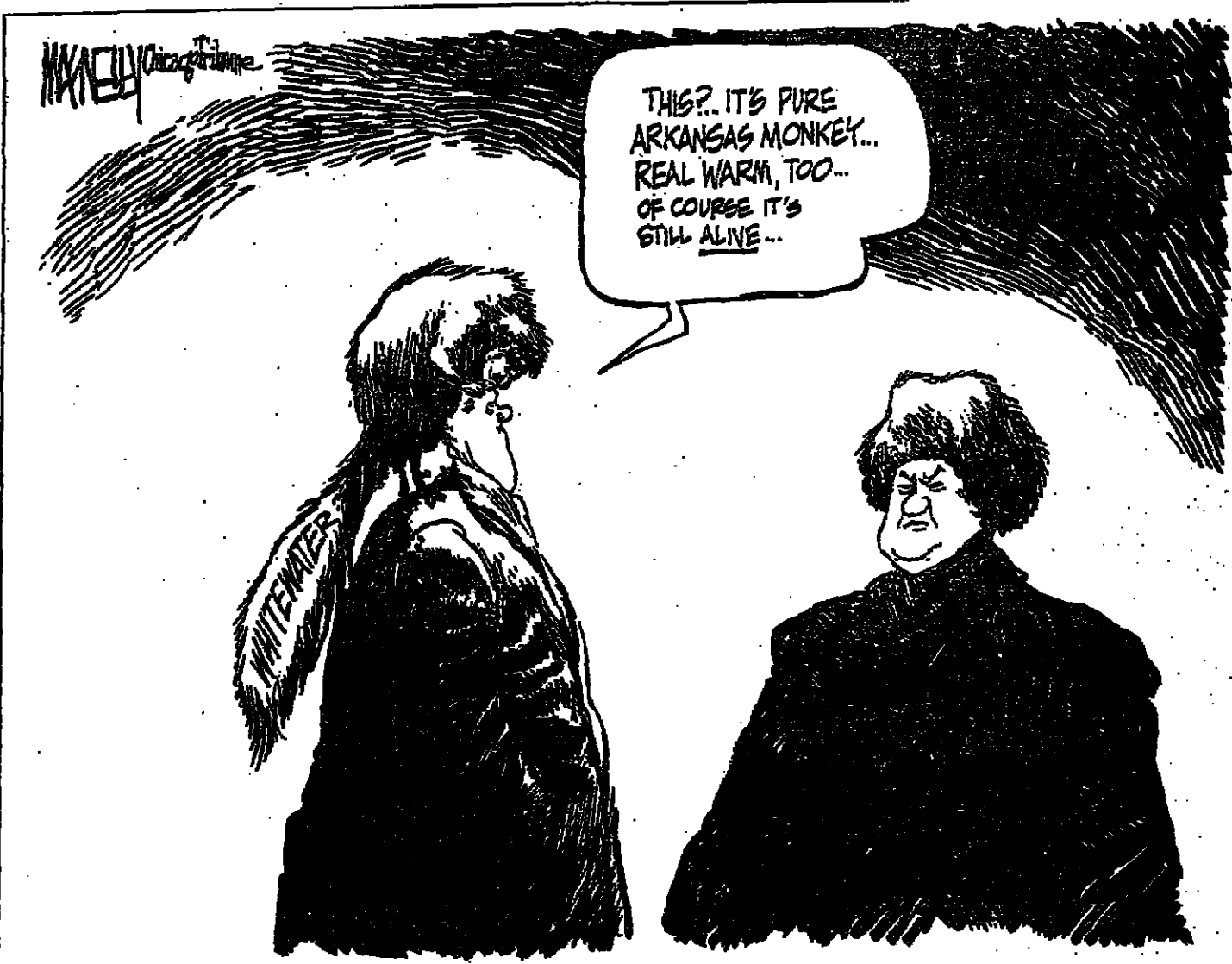
India in a Reckless Hurry?

China started its market reforms in 1978, and has since been haring along. India, after small spurts of reform in the early and middle years of the 1980s, started again in earnest only in 1991. As the economic and political risks in China become ever more evident, India's steadiness is looking increasingly attractive to investors. That makes the Indian budget announced on Feb. 28 especially worrying, for it suggests that the government is prepared to risk stability for a

burst of speed. While continuing to liberalize the economy, the government seems to be ignoring the need for fiscal responsibility.

India's impatience is understandable; it has been frustrating to watch its great rival pull ahead. But if inflation and government finances get out of control, the country could lose its reputation for steadiness. Asia's success stories argue that macroeconomic stability is a necessary condition for long-term prosperity. The tortoise did not win by pretending to be a hare.

— The Economist (London).



Learning to Live With a Less Centralized China

By Gerald Segal

LONDON — China's central government is fading in importance. The crisis of governance has major implications for the way in which the outside world deals with China.

Market reforms that decentralize power have unleashed important parts of the social fabric. At a time of uncertainty over the succession to Deng Xiaoping, the authority of government is seriously undermined.

Beijing no longer has control over the economy. Attempts to impose an austerity plan in mid-1993 were soon abandoned. Efforts later in the year to impose a new tax structure so that the central government would stop losing so much revenue to the regions is being frustrated at lower levels.

Provinces are acting, as the World Bank has noted, like increasingly independent agents. The percentage of trade done between provinces is falling as they expand contacts with the outside world. The official media worry openly about protectionism and trade wars between provinces.

The loosening of central authority has caused a sharp rise in the drug and gun trade and in associated rates

of crime and drug addiction. China has a floating population of 130 million, and another 200 million people are surplus to the requirements of the rural economy. Mass migration on this scale would be the largest such flow in human history.

This is looming at a time when senior Chinese military leaders are warning that social decay is eating away at the morale and professionalism of the armed forces.

External trade is increasingly a matter that need not involve contact with the central government. Beijing cannot enforce existing international accords, for example on trade in textiles or the observance of copyright, because it does not control those parts of the economy where violations take place.

The weakness of the central government accounts for growing problems along the southwestern frontier where the trade in guns, drugs and even women sold into prostitution in Southeast Asia is out of control. The rise of lawlessness is also evident in the

increase in piracy off China's coast. Some of these naval entrepreneurs turn their boats into transports for the illegal migration of more than 100,000 Chinese a year. At least 20,000 of them end up in the United States, with double that number entering Europe. Beijing cannot control the flow.

The weakness of central government extends to relations with Hong Kong and Taiwan. One of the reasons why Britain is able to take such a tough line on Hong Kong is that Beijing has lost important aspects of control of Guangdong Province, adjacent to Hong Kong, which relies heavily on investment from the British colony and wants to get on with business.

Taiwan is finding that increasing economic convergence with southern China means that Beijing has less power over both Taiwan and southern China. A struggle that was once between China and Taiwan is now much more complex.

In short, China is changing shape. It is thus becoming all the more important to deal with the parts where real

decisions are made. On many issues, that means dealing with provinces and with lower levels of government.

Many foreign governments would welcome a more decentralized China because that would weaken Beijing's ability to pursue a nationalist agenda in its numerous territorial disputes with other Asian states, and on other issues. Yet on some issues, such as enforcing global agreements under GATT, outsiders have an interest in a centralized China.

There is much that stops short of a formal breakup of China which would offer the outside world the opportunity of constructive dialogue with the largest country in the world. It may be that the way to ensure that China does not become more dangerous as it grows richer and stronger is to ensure that in practice, if not in law, there is more than one China to deal with.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, which releases a report this Monday entitled "China Changes Shape." He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

A Gloomy Vision of Anarchy Sweeping the World

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — A particular nightmare, for most human beings, would be to live in a society without order of any kind, without predictability: in a country that has no effective government, subject to crime and disease and primitive rapacity without recourse to any saving authority. That is the future foreseen for much of the world in a chilling and, alas, compelling article, "The Coming Anarchy," by Robert D. Kaplan, who has reported from many parts of the world and written among other books "Balkan Ghosts." His anti-utopian vision of the future appeared in the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Kaplan's theme is that maps, with their neat boundaries and colors, have little to do with reality in much of the world. Borders and the very states that they supposedly contain are disintegrating under the pressures of poverty, population growth, lawlessness and the resulting chaos.

The oncoming reality is exemplified by West Africa. Mr. Kaplan says. In both the French- and the English-speaking states, hardwood forests are cut down at an accelerating rate. Populations move from the interior to the littoral zones, where they live in shantytowns presenting "a Dickensian spectacle to which Dickens himself would never have given credence." Rebellion and massacre flow across national boundaries, and government's writ does not run outside a few towns — in the daytime.

Mr. Kaplan sees West Africa becoming "the symbol of worldwide demographic, environmental and societal stress, in which criminal anarchy

emerges as the real 'strategic' danger." He sees a world of "disease, overpopulation, unprovoked crime, scarcity of resources, refugee migrations, the increasing erosion of nation states...."

As a grim example, he describes Sierra Leone, which was once a pleasant small West African country. Now it is ruled by half a dozen armies and local warlords. There can be — there is — no law.

"Sierra Leone is a microcosm of what is occurring, albeit in a more tempered and gradual manner," Mr. Kaplan writes, "throughout West Africa and much of the underdeveloped world: the withering away of central governments, the rise of tribal and regional domains, the unchecked spread of disease and the growing pervasiveness of war."

When there are riots and other violent upheavals around the world, he says, the press ascribes them to ethnic and religious conflicts. "But as these conflicts multiply, it will become apparent that something else is afoot, making more and more places like Nigeria, India and Brazil ungovernable."

Mr. Kaplan's "something else" begins with environmental scarcity. He recognizes that many Westerners yawn at the word "environment," or mock it. But he argues persuasively that it is "the national-security issue of the early 21st century."

"The political and strategic impact of surging populations, spreading disease, deforestation and soil erosion, water depletion, air pollution and,

possibly, rising sea levels in critical, overcrowded regions like the Nile Delta and Bangladesh — developments that will prompt mass migrations and, in turn, incite group conflicts — will be the core foreign policy challenge."

In the next 50 years the earth's population is expected to grow from the present 5.5 billion people to more than 9 billion. If all the world had the agricultural and industrial levels of the developed countries, that growth might be manageable. But 95 percent of the increase will be in the poorest regions, where governments have trouble functioning as it is.

Mr. Kaplan cites India and Pakistan as countries where the question of democracy "is less and less relevant to the larger issue of governability." He asks whether the central bureaucracy in New Delhi is the best mechanism to improve the lives of the diverse peoples of India — 866 million now, approaching 1.5 billion by 2025.

Given overworked croplands, declining water levels and communal tensions, he says, "it is difficult to imagine that the Indian state will survive the next century."

Is Mr. Kaplan too gloomy? Probably. Human beings have astonishing resilience, and so do their political constructs. Recent trends in places such as India and Latin America have been favorable at least on the surface. But his assessment reminds us that there are longer-run concerns, showing us convincingly that the real issues of the future are not those that preoccupy us today.

The New York Times.

Great Powers Shouldn't Play Chauvinistic Games

By Philip Bowring

HONG KONG — What do Bill Clinton's resurrection of Super 301 trade sanctions and China's brief retreat of the dissident Wei Jingsheng have in common? Both decisions are at best gambles bordering on the irrational.

The damage that one decision could do to fragile international trade relationships and the other to an uneasily balanced U.S.-Chinese relationship is well in excess of any gains to be made from them. They are in effect gestures of frustration based not on rational assessment of current objectives but on emotions derived from earlier experiences. In both cases there is an element of "to hell with foreigners."

It would be easy to explain the arrest of Mr. Wei and other dissidents in advance of Secretary of State Warren Christopher's arrival in Beijing this Friday, and while renewal of most-favored-trade status is in the balance, as an attempt by the anti-Deng faction to derail U.S.-Chinese relations and thus the open-door economic policy.

After all, where would that policy now be without southern China's exports to the United States, and the seal of approval and permanence that U.S. investment bankers have helped give China's "socialist market" economic transformation?

Such a conspiracy may emerge after Deng Xiaoping's death. But in fact it appears not to have been behind last week's actions of the Public Security Bureau to crack down on dissidents before the National People's Congress convenes this week.

Yet it is hard to see how any damage or embarrassment that the dissidents might cause during the Con-

gress session could outweigh the damage done to Dengist economics by a breakdown in relations with the United States.

Clearly, then, Beijing is gambling that the perceived interest of American big business in maintaining the China link will outweigh the pressure from the human rights and democracy lobbies, almost regardless of what the Public Security Bureau does.

Beijing's calculation is probably right, but it is a big risk for a small gain. So one must conclude that part of the motivation is resentment against U.S. "interference," a desire to be seen not to be taking instructions from erstwhile imperialists.

A similar strand is evident in China's policy on Hong Kong. For all Beijing's appearance of being long-term and cerebral, its policies toward the outside world are often driven as much by emotions and historical assumptions as by cool calculation. China is just like other countries.

If Mr. Wei's arrest was a blunder, Super 301 is a blunderbuss. It appears to have no clear objective other than to frighten Japan. In fact, it has angered Japan and irritated most of America's other trading partners.

There are dozens of countries — China among the most prominent — that have far worse records of non-tariff barriers than Japan's.

As an isolated event, the Super 301 threat might not matter so much. But it has come so hard on the heels of the Clinton administration's attempt to make an international incident out of Japan's reasonable reluctance to have Motorola phones forced on its consumers that it becomes ever more

apparent that Japan-bashing is an end in itself. If opening up Japanese markets is the objective, why choose an issue on which Japan's other trading partners — with technology that is at least as competitive — have no complaints? Why not find common ground with some other countries so that issues can be discussed other than on a bilateral basis? Why the sudden demand for managed trade when the United States spent the previous decade fighting the idea?

U.S. trade pronouncements have been confusing three separate issues: access for specific products and services where there is real evidence of barriers against foreigners; structural, often quasi-cultural impediments to imports which can only wither slowly; and the trade balance itself, which is partly structural and partly cyclical and is only tangentially related to the trade access question.

This confusion, perhaps deliberately created for domestic political consumption, is causing the United States to gamble with global relationships to spite Japan yet without having any well-defined trade objectives. The motive seems to be not so much to improve the trade balance as to punish Japan for past sins.

In the process, Washington has generated considerable sympathy for Japan in such improbable quarters as Seoul and Brussels.

The one thing that all Japan's partners, whether in Europe, America or Asia, have in common is a desire to see domestic demand growth in Japan. Washington's fixation with making the yen ever more overvalued is having the opposite effect. Japanese

companies are hurting. But the overall effect is simultaneously to depress domestic demand while impeding further interest rate cuts. The macroeconomic issues are the ones which matter most, but they have been overwhelmed by the fast-moving.

The outlook is grim if a China facing post-Deng trauma and an incoherent U.S. administration wanting distractions from Whitewater let chauvinism off the leash.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Troubled Balkans

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE — The Eastern question is assuming daily a more alarming aspect on account of the troubles in Montenegro and Serbia, which, if not shortly pacified, may endanger the peace of Europe. Russia contributes annually large sums of money among the Slavonic races of the Balkan States and of Austria, nominally from religious motives, but in reality for political purposes. According to Austrian reports great dissatisfaction prevails in Montenegro in regard to this.

1919: German Fleet

PARIS — Disposition of the German fleet was the principal topic taken up at yesterday's [March 6] meeting of the Council of Ten, sitting as the Supreme War Council, and much progress was made. All the powers are now in favor of the destruction of the Hun warships, after allotting several of the larger units to such coun-

Now They Cross Over, For Money

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Aldrich Hazen Ames, the spy with three last names, might not have run his scam so long had he been plain Fred Jones or Billy Bob Smith. His fellow spooks might have been more suspicious when he drove to work one day in a new Jaguar, fresh from his mortgage-free \$540,000 mansion.

Does the still unforfeited Ames case reveal the Central Intelligence Agency as a mini class system that has outlived its social and economic usefulness?

It is grandiose overstatement to refer to an intelligence agency as a class system. What we are really talking about is an old boys' network — a network that also revolves around the central notions of a class system: inequity, privilege and social solidarity.

Those notions permeate the case of the 52-year-old former head of counterintelligence now accused of having spied for the Kremlin. He was hired by the agency before even finishing college because of his father's good record there. He was, the old boys at the agency decided, One of Us.

A sense of social solidarity may help explain why a spy agency spending \$30 billion a year to discover the world's most guarded secrets failed to see a significant change of behavior under its nose. There are some things that One of Us is not expected to do.

Director R. James Woolsey reportedly said as much when he informed CIA employees of Mr. Ames' arrest. A Washington Post account paraphrased him as saying on closed circuit television that he found the betrayal hard to comprehend "involving as it did both harm to the country and a violation of a spy's personal and professional obligations."

That is the standard that produced the CIA's failure to follow Ronald Reagan's most famous dictum: Trust but verify. The spy-masters trusted Mr. Ames but did not verify his bank accounts. Indeed, the agency does not seem to have asked to see them.

Ex-director Robert M. Gates bristled on television when journalists suggested that this may possibly have been an error. Congress did not order us to check employees' bank accounts, Mr. Gates said by way of explanation. The agency was uncomfortable about being too "intrusive" in the lives of its employees, he added.

I doubt that delicacy about intrusiveness really explains the agency's failure in the Ames case. I think the spy-masters missed a crucial turn in their business, much as Philco stuck with radios at the dawn of the television era and IBM let its disdain for laptop computers undermine its corporate futurism.

The agency seems to have stuck with the idea that what One of Us doesn't do is spy for big money. Internal controls are designed to weed out or capture ideological turncoats or agents caught in the familiar KGB honey pot trap of compromising sexual situations that expose fallen agents to blackmail.

The CIA was run in a tweedy Ivy League fashion in its first decades and has remained deeply influenced by the Anglophilia of its founders. Ideology and/or sex were at the core of Britain's big spy cases. The CIA's first line of counterespionage defense assumed, perhaps unconsciously, that the same would be true for American spies.

Times change. In the 1980s the Walker family, Ronald Peltan and other cash-short Americans got big bonuses for signing with the KGB and selling their country secret by secret. In a world of satellite photography and electronic surveillance, spies concentrated more and more on the commerce of turning each other's costs.

Seventy to 80 percent of a CIA covert agent's working hours is spent on one activity: trying to recruit his or her opposite number in the Kremlin's secret service. That estimate comes from several CIA field agents, all speaking with the same tones of frustration over this misplaced expenditure of time and effort.

This is marketplace activity, the buying and selling of careers and lives. In its last decade the KGB dominated this loathsome traffic. In contrast, the major Soviet defectors in that period came over not for money but because they saw the failure and inevitable doom of a bankrupt Soviet system.

The Ames case displays a third characteristic of the class system, even one as small as an old boys' network. A self-contained aristocracy is eventually corrupted or overwhelmed by money. Treating espionage primarily as a marketplace activity exposed the agents of the CIA to the virus of betrayal through greed. If he is guilty as charged, Aldrich Hazen Ames became One of Them for money.

The Washington Post.

1944: Allies in Burma

NEW DELHI — [From our New York edition:] American infantry units, in action for the first time on the Asiatic continent, have opened an attack in northern Burma under the direction of Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, who has sworn he will get even with the Japanese for the "hell of a beating" they gave him two years ago. Veterans of the jungles of Guadalcanal and the southwest Pacific, scoring their first success in the drive to open a short cut to China's Burma Road, have marched 200 miles through the thick bush and struck the enemy a surprise blow from the rear, a communique from Stilwell's headquarters announced.

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 3 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 224-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kraepf, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel: 861-0616. Fax: 861-3073
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Pres. U.S.: Michael Cunniff, 350 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 725-3890. Fax: (212) 725-4725
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مكازم التحصيل

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OTC Consolidated trade ended Friday, March 4

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Secs	Div	Yld	High	Low	Open	Stocks	Div	Yld	High	Low	Open
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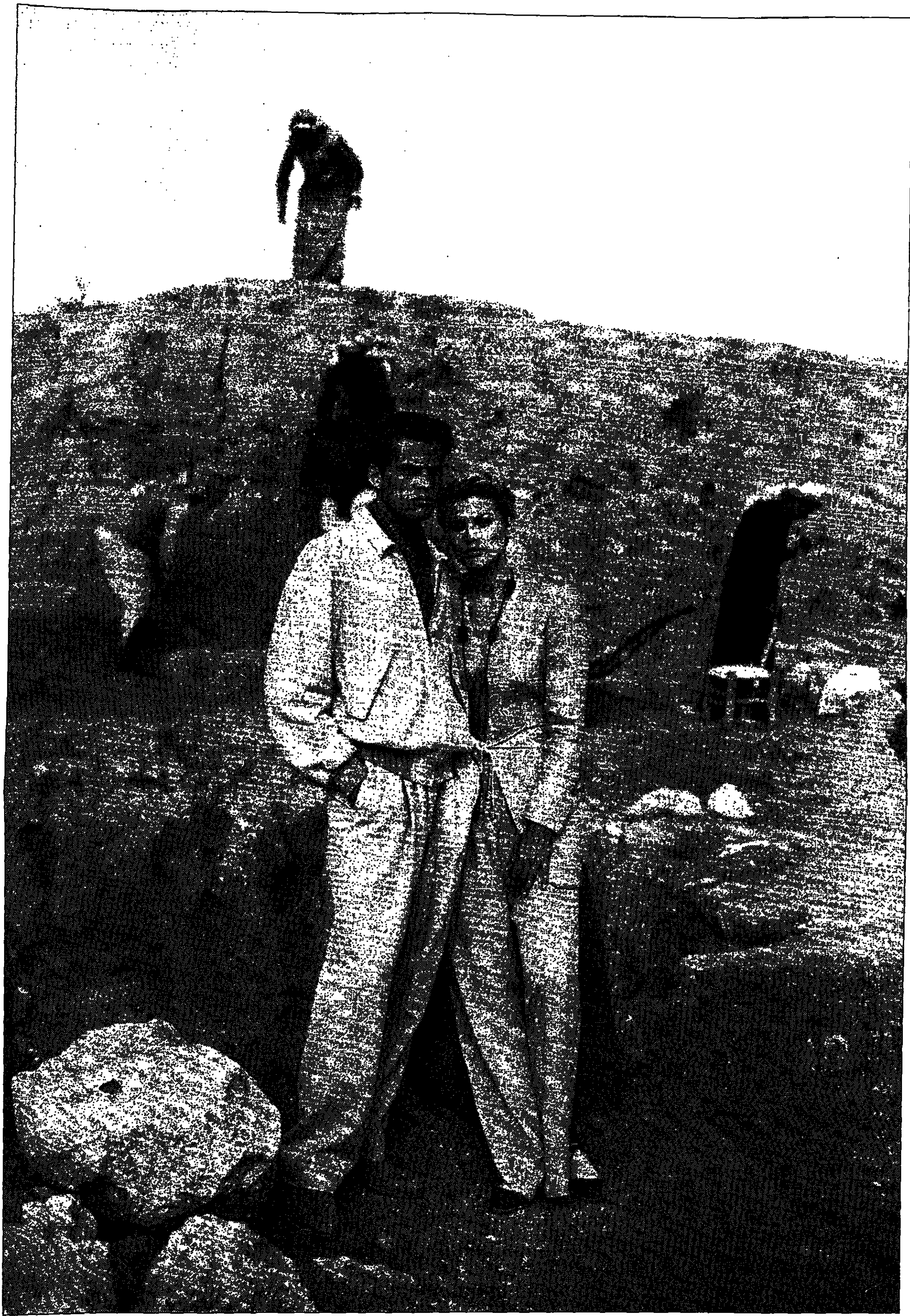
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IN VIENNA
AND IN
SALZBURG

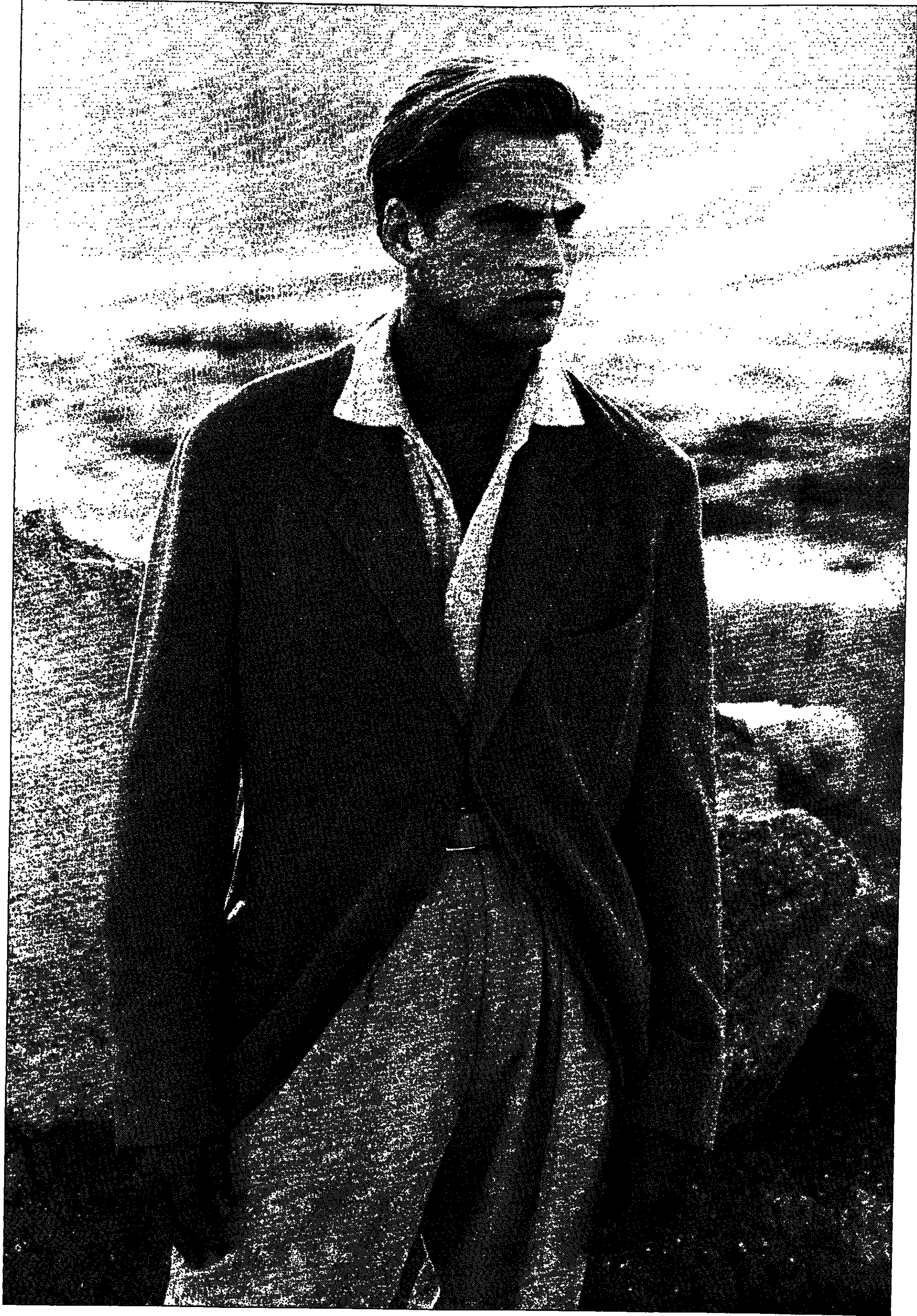
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Continued on Page 14



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CAPITAL MAR
Dollar Move
Rally in Euro

Pr

THE TRIE

Asa Pacific

North America

Industrial Sectors

CURRENCY

Sub Plot:

Dollar Values

and Rate

CAPITAL MARKETS

Dollar Move Would Spark Rally in European Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "When it comes, the rally in European bond prices is likely to prove sharp," insisted Malcolm Roberts at Union Bank of Switzerland. But like most analysts, who see a rise this year of half a point to 1.25 percentage points in yields on long-term bonds as having created a terrific buying opportunity, Mr. Roberts conceded that good value alone would not be enough to get buyers back into the market after a month-long bloodbath.

"Market rallies cannot develop in an environment of shrinking credit supply and balance-sheet implosion," he said. What's needed, he added, is a trigger, like last week's half-point cut in short-term rates by the central bank of Spain that sent bond prices higher.

Other analysts see the salvation of European bond prices coming from developments in the foreign-exchange market. There is considerable agreement that, as George Magnus of S.G. Warburg & Co. put it, "the dollar is the pivotal factor on whether European and U.S. bond markets can decouple."

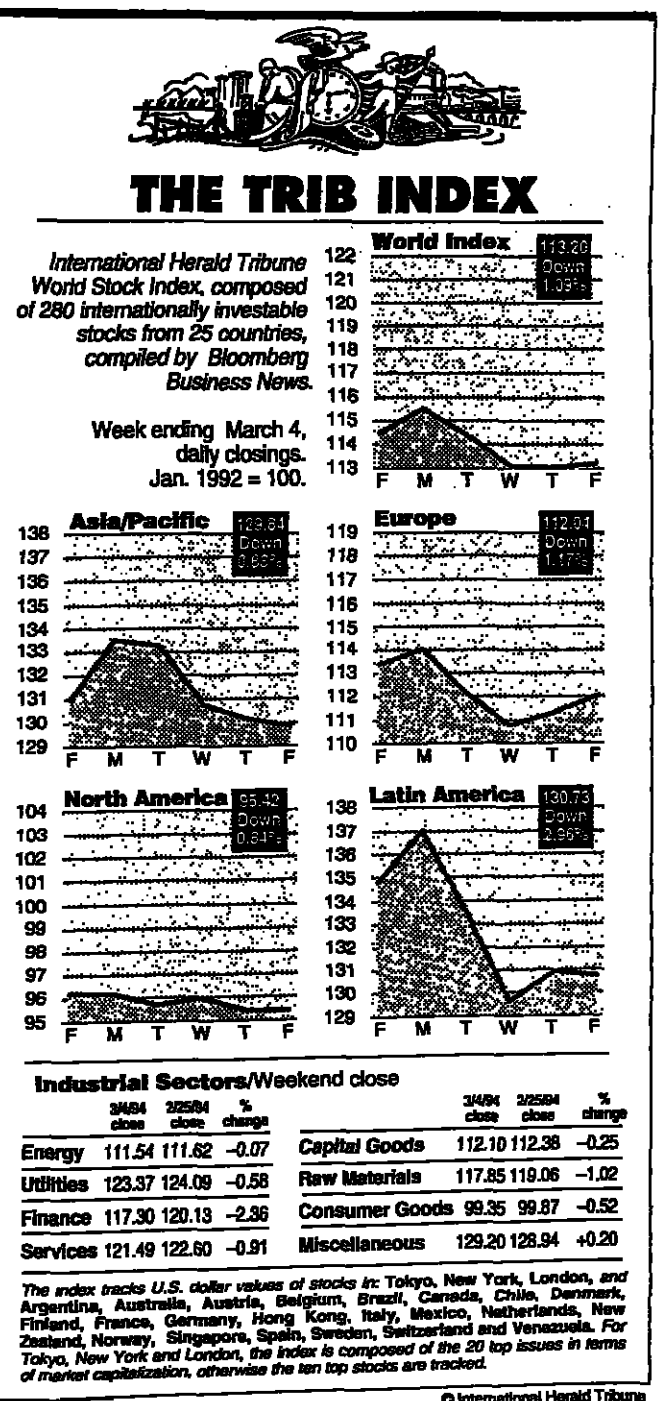
The starting point is that the uptick in the dollar bond market is natural. The Federal Reserve Board increased short-term rates early last month by a quarter-point, or 25 basis points, and Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan has made clear — without hinting about size or timing — that the trend is upward. Awaiting clarification, the bond market will drift lower.

This should not be occurring in Continental Europe. Recession is at best over but recovery is not yet certain. A surge in long-term interest rates is not only unjustified by underlying economic conditions but, if maintained, could also set back hopes for a recovery. At a speech in Paris last week, Mr. Magnus said that simulations of the impact of a sustained 100 basis point rise in long-term yields and no change in short-term rates could have serious consequences in Europe. (The yield on 10-year German government bonds ended last week at 6.25 percent, up 72 basis points from the low last year.)

"Up to one-half of Germany's growth could be lost in 1994 and 1995, potentially more if the impact is compounded by a more hesitant Bundesbank and a blow to private-sector confidence," he said. "Elsewhere in Europe, the impact looks smaller but still substantial, with France losing a quarter point off this year's expected growth and nearly half a point next year."

Even in Italy, Spain and Britain, where long-term rates are less important to growth prospects than short-term levels, "a large part

See BONDS, Page 11



CURRENCY RATES

March 4

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	0.9101	109.10	109.10	109.10
British pound	1.6078	160.78	160.78	160.78
Canadian dollar	0.7100	71.00	71.00	71.00
French franc	6.5596	655.96	655.96	655.96
German mark	1.3636	136.36	136.36	136.36
Italian lira	2.0361	203.61	203.61	203.61
Japanese yen	161.00	16100.00	16100.00	16100.00
Swiss franc	1.4803	148.03	148.03	148.03
U.S. dollar	1.0000	100.00	100.00	100.00

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australian dollar	0.9101	109.10	109.10	109.10
British pound	1.6078	160.78	160.78	160.78
Canadian dollar	0.7100	71.00	71.00	71.00
French franc	6.5596	655.96	655.96	655.96
German mark	1.3636	136.36	136.36	136.36
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Swiss franc	1.4803	148.03	148.03	148.03
U.S. dollar	1.0000	100.00	100.00	100.00

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Australian dollar	0.9101	0.9101	0.9101	0.9101
British pound	1.6078	1.6078	1.6078	1.6078
Canadian dollar	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100	0.7100
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636
Italian lira	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361	2.0361
Japanese yen	161.00	161.00	161.00	161.00
Swiss franc	1.4803	1.4803	1.4803	1.4803
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (ISDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Much Ado About Nothing to Do

UN Says 30% of World's Workers Un- or Underemployed

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Unemployment has become a global crisis, with about 30 percent of the world's labor force, or 820 million people, currently unemployed or underemployed, the International Labor Organization reported Sunday.

The labor organization, a Geneva-based agency of the United Nations, said that practically half of the unemployed workers in Western Europe had been off the employment rolls for a year or more, putting them in the category of the long-term unemployed.

Michael Hansenne, the International Labor Organization's director-general, said the new data "demonstrate why we call the employment situation a global crisis, far more serious than the economic problems of the 1980s." He said that for the first time since the Great Depression of the 1930s the

industrial countries, as well as developing states, are facing long-term, persistent unemployment.

The UN agency said there were at least 120 million registered unemployed around the world, although it noted that the real numbers, including those who never registered or who have stopped looking for work, "are almost certainly higher." In addition, about 700 million workers are underemployed — engaged in a level of work or economic activity that does not permit them to reach a minimum standard of living.

The numbers make for sober reading ahead of the jobs conference of leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized countries who will be greeted next week in Detroit by President Bill Clinton of the United States. The International Labor Organization said job growth was hindered in 1993 by the general stagnation in world output, resulting in a global fall

in average per capita income, the fourth year in a row this has occurred.

The labor organization identified three sets of factors to account for the trend in long-term unemployment. These are the degree and pace of technological change, which has drastically transformed the way work is structured; the widening economic competition in the world economy, including the ability of manufacturing capacity to be transferred, capital goods and services; and the current recessionary economic cycle, which may or may not be long lasting.

Although the report did not offer prescriptions for battling unemployment, Mr. Hansenne said solutions need to be found on an international basis. "No single country has the capacity to deal with problems on its own," he said. "We believe that the world needs an international strategy and an international framework."

A Team Approach to Japanese Barriers

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The European Union's ambassador to Tokyo suggested that Europe and the United States could team up to identify import barriers in Japan and press the government in Tokyo to remove them without delay.

Jean-Pierre Leng said a multilateral approach of this sort might not yield results as quickly as the U.S. strategy of threatening unilateral sanctions against Japan. But he said it could be more successful over the long term than the American approach, which runs counter to global trade rules and undermines European interests.

"It could be something that the U.S. and other trading partners could do together," Mr. Leng said. Mr. Leng, who is about to end his three-year stint in Tokyo to become the EU's ambassador to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, said he had "found in Japan a friendship and a warmth that I had not expected." But he admitted in an interview to having been "frustrated from time to time" over Europe's trade relations with Japan.

Indeed, although the EU's trade deficit with Japan fell from its 1992 peak of \$30.4 billion to \$26.3 billion

in 1993, the improvement was due to the recession in Europe, which slowed the demand for Japanese products. At the same time, European penetration of the Japanese market has been in slow decline, a reflection of diminished competitiveness.

Still, he urged restraint. "I don't know how long Europe will be patient, but this is not a reason to put the multilateral trading system at risk," he said, referring to President Bill Clinton's re-instatement last week of the U.S. trade law known as Super 301.

"We might resolve some of our trade problems in the short run, but in the long run we could make a mess of the multilateral process."

Mr. Leng's call for a common effort with the United States comes as Brussels and Washington have reportedly begun exploratory talks about joint actions to open the Japanese market. The EU's trade chief, Sir Leon Brittan, has also raised the possibility of a trilateral effort, including Japan.

Mr. Leng said such an approach, without threats of retaliatory sanctions, could share the U.S. goal of measuring progress in market access, yet be more palatable to Tokyo.

"I think the Japanese will not be adamantly opposed to the world

looking with some indicators on what progress is being made in macroeconomic terms," he said.

The multilateral approach also could be used to hasten deregulation in Japan, a process Mr. Leng described as part of an eventual "cure" to Japan's persistent trade frictions.

Europe and the United States, he said, could present a list of regulations with the biggest potential impact on trade and ask the Japanese government to abolish them on a "fast-track" basis.

The application of concerted pressure from outside to discard specific regulations is necessary, he said, to overcome the inherent resistance to deregulation from the bureaucracy.

He added that abstract pledges from the Japanese government, such as one to cut a certain number of the more than 11,000 regulations, were meaningless since many had no impact on trade.

"You have incredible regulations in Japan which are totally crazy," he said, "but you have some which might have an impact on trade."

Why don't we single these out," he added, "and look together how progress is being made?"

Concerning the EU's joint effort with Japan to identify barriers to

Accord Augurs Labor Peace For Germany

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Sighs of relief, not strikes, are likely to spread throughout Germany's close-knit automotive, electronic and metalworking sectors Monday now that union and industry officials have reached a last-minute compromise to save jobs and cut costs.

The agreement, which applies to 3.5 million workers, restored credibility in the embattled system of labor-management partnership that once guaranteed Germany relative social stability. The accord was expected to put pressure for a quick, pragmatic settlement of other labor conflicts, including a fight over public-sector pay.

"The wage round is all but behind us now," Richard Reid, chief economist at the investment bank UBS Phillips & Drew in Frankfurt, said. "It will be very difficult for other unions to ignore this deal."

The OetV public-sector workers' union, however, said it still planned warning strikes and work stoppages Monday to maintain momentum for an agreement. The DAG bank-employees union said it would hold protest strikes on March 14 and 15.

The metals-sector compromise contract freezes companies' labor costs for at least a year and provides business greater flexibility to cut production. Employees received assurances of greater job security and no nominal decline in pay or elimination of vacation bonuses.

The deal follows a similar compromise in the German chemicals sector and draws on lessons learned in Volkswagen AG's institution of a 28.8-hour work week with a 15 percent reduction in wages. VW, based in Lower Saxony, traditionally establishes an in-house contract independent of the nationwide collective bargaining procedure.

"All in all, the result isn't bad," Klaus Zwickel, head of the powerful IG Metall metalworkers' union, said Saturday.

The accord Saturday is expected to be accepted by union locals across western Germany this week.

A spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl said the agreement "headed off an industrial conflict."

Gerhard Schröder, premier of the state of Lower Saxony, where the strike was to have begun, welcomed the deal as a triumph of reason in light of the blow a wide-scale strike would have dealt the country's feeble economic recovery.

Last year, for the first time in West German history, employers canceled an existing labor contract in order to force unions, which they blamed for driving wages so high that German industry had become uncompetitive, on the defensive.

Employers sought a steep reduction in wages, shorter holidays and an elimination of Christmas and holiday bonuses that generally amount to a month or more of wages. The metalworkers union sought a 5.5-6.5 percent wage increase and better benefits.

Instead, according to the compromise that followed 14 hours of nonstop, closed-door negotiations Friday night and Saturday morning, employers will raise workers' wages 2 percent beginning in June, which amounts to a 1.16 percent annual increase. That gain was then effectively erased by an agreement to lower the Christmas bonus, leaving "zero growth" in nominal terms or a loss in inflation-adjusted terms.

Christmas and vacation pay was also frozen for the next three years at 1994 levels.

The most innovative aspect of the compromise, permits companies in financial straits to cut their employees' work week to 30 hours from 36 hours currently and reduce pay accordingly over the next two years in exchange for a freeze on layoffs.

Mr. Zwickel said the union had "lost feathers" in a losing battle for higher wages for its members but came out ahead in job security.

Germany lost 850,000 jobs in 1993 and is expected to shed another 500,000 this year. Unemployment is more than 4 million and has been setting new, postwar records for months.

Sydney Notebook

A Tax-Break Lure To Hook Asia HQs

When multinational companies establish Asia-Pacific regional headquarters, many choose Hong Kong or Singapore partly because of favorable tax treatment. Few opt for Australia, with its relatively high 33 percent corporate tax rate. But officials hope to change that by introducing tax breaks in the annual budget in May for companies that base their regional operations in Australia.

The plan is part of the government's strategy to foster economic ties with Asia. It would also take advantage of growing uncertainty about Hong Kong's future as the date for the return of the British colony to China in 1997 draws closer. Under the Australian plan, regional headquarters would pay only 10 percent tax on income derived from the provision of management and treasury services. They would also get withholding tax exemptions under certain conditions.

Such a regime would be similar to one used by Singapore to help lure dozens of multinationals to set up regional offices.

Japanese Landlords Expected to Flee

Australian real estate agents expect a wave of selling by Japanese companies in coming months as banks in Japan increase pressure on indebted Japanese companies to repay loans that were used to buy hotels, tourist resorts and other commercial real estate in Australia. Michael Allen, managing director of Colliers Jardine's international hotels division, said he expected about 1 billion Australian dollars to flow back to Japan from hotel sales alone.

But as Japanese companies — the dominant buyers of commercial property in Australia in the late 1980's boom — quit the market, investors from Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Indonesia are buying up hotels, resorts, and office and apartment blocks at what they consider to be bargain prices. Local investors lag because Australian banks, badly burned in the property bust of the early 1990s, are reluctant to make real estate loans.

Qantas's Year Off to a Flying Start

After a painful period of restructuring, Qantas Airways Ltd., Australia's main international airline, is expected to report a strong return to profitability this month when it announces first-half results. Some analysts have predicted record pretax profit of about 150 million Australian dollars (\$107 million) in the six months to Dec. 31 based largely on revenue growth, foreign-exchange gains from a relatively weak Australian dollar and cheaper aviation fuel costs.

In the year to June 30, Qantas absorbed one-time losses of 446.4 million dollars, mostly because of the takeover of the domestic carrier Australian Airlines in September 1992. As a result, Qantas, which is 25 percent owned by British Airways PLC, posted a net loss of 377.2 million dollars.

In a final step to prepare for full privatization, James Strong, Qantas's new managing director, has almost completed a shakeup of the airline's senior management which has seen most of the 12 executive general managers replaced, mainly by outsiders.

The Australian government, which owns 75 percent of the carrier, wants to raise about 2 billion dollars to by making a public offering in 1994-95. To raise this amount, analysts say the airline needs to increase the return on shareholders' equity to about 15 percent, which implies an annual profit level of about 300 million dollars.

Bottom Lines Lifted by Low Interest Rates

Corporate Australia has been bringing good cheer to shareholders in the past few weeks of the season for reporting first-half profits. A survey of results of 190 companies for the six months to December shows an overall rise of more than 25 percent in net profits. Dividends were up 43 percent.

But closer analysis suggests corporate profitability has barely risen, with earnings before interest and tax up by only 3.6 percent. Nearly all the increase in net profits came from lower bank interest charges and one-time cuts in 1993 in the corporate tax rate from 39 to 33 cents in the Australian dollar, rather than improvements in productivity.

Michael Richardson

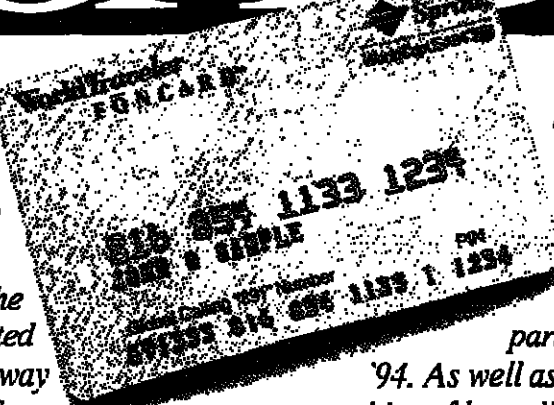
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Fashion

A Youthquake Shapes the Future, But What Is There to Wear Now?

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — High fashion reduced to shrouds and shreds? Boiled wool sweaters as lumpy as a bowl of porridge? Dresses as sheer as a net curtain or as soft as a nightgown? Hemlines in free fall or hiked thigh high? No wonder that ordinary women — and even fashion pros — inquire in bewilderment what is going on?

The answer is simple: We are going through a youthquake as overwhelming as the shake-up in society that changed the landscape of fashion in the swinging 1960s, or even back in the roaring '20s.

The change is not just about new styles and silhouettes, because such dictates are no longer accepted by modern women. But there is no denying fashion's altered state in the minds of a new generation of designers — the children of the 1960s — whose parents were filled with optimism for a new deal in a better, brighter world.

The spirit of the new fashion ranges from the quiet and poetic clothes sent out by young European designers, especially from Belgium and London, to the harsh, angry clothes spat out by a disaffected international fashion underground. Whatever way you look at the gentle wrap-and-tie outfits, the bias-cut and apron dresses, the soft pajama pants or hard-edged plastic clothing, the message is clear: Aspirational career clothes for women who want to take on the world are over.

The challenge of the 1990s is not to fight a fashion movement that reflects a fundamental shift in values and attitudes that may not be felt fully until the new millennium. It is how to adapt the new mood to the needs of women customers who are inevitably faced with dressing for the world as it is, not as it might one day be.

To put it more bluntly: What is a woman with money to spend on designer clothes going to wear for the winter season that will lead us into the second half of the 1990s?

"There is definitely a revolution," says Joseph Ettedgui, whose stores in London, Paris and New York are at fashion's cutting edge. "Young people absolutely rebel against anything which is established."

"The avant garde designers are getting more so. And when you look at the new designers' images, you realize that minimalist clothes need a lovely face. I have to think of how I can translate it for all my clients."

Ettedgui claims that "whatever happens in

fashion, there is always a development which follows up." A parallel is drawn by several retailers with the situation in the 1960s, when the sharp, geometric lines of the space-age clothes were first rejected by shocked consumers as only for the young, and then absorbed as simple A-line dresses and coats that could be worn by everybody.

Vincent Knoll, vice president and director of couture at Saks Fifth Avenue sees a parallel to the new names jostling the Paris ready-to-wear fashion calendar with the early 1970s, when "suddenly a bunch of names cropped up and we went to see them." Then, as now, fashion had become predictable and was suddenly shaken up in a way that at first seemed unsettling and confusing.

The overwhelming difference between the 1960s and the present is that then the new wave clothes were cheap and could be bought by a generation that coveted the new styles. Now, as Caroline Collis of Browns in London says, young designers are passionate about good fabrics. That makes the clothes affordable only by women who cannot understand them.

But fashion change in the 1990s is not just about cutting shoulder pads down to size. It is about women abandoning the tailored jacket that has been a working armor for the last decade, and wearing instead a simple dress that laps the body naturally.

Giorgio Armani, famous for his jackets and pants suits, underlined the change with a winter Emporio line that majored on empire dresses.

It has been reinforced in the Paris season by Dries Van Noten's soft dresses in faded-flower prints, by Junya Watanabe's blanket-checked pinafores and by the fact that the fashion groupies are favoring the long dress. (More on the weekend Paris shows, page 18.)

Mariot Chanet, the husband-and-wife team who make anti-aggressive clothes that wrap, drape and tie, believe that there is a way to make unstructured clothes palatable for women who are dubious of the idea of paying a designer price to wear a rag on your back.

"In the 1980s, one fashion was worn by people of every age," says Olivier Châtenet, 33. "Then there was the beige wave and it didn't work for a lot of the women who have the money to spend," he admits. His partner, Michelle, believes that there are ways of giving a woman structure without redesigning the body and the silhouette with the power jacket that Mariot Chanet describe as "social protection."

A generation of women who have not had to fight for a position in the workplace — or are disillusioned with the concept of the superwo-



man-working-mom — may embrace fashion's new image. But what about those women who are in a corporate career?

"I think we are going to get back to more structure," says Susan Falk, president and chief executive officer of Henri Bendel. "Everything is now soft — all the fall fabrics like alpaca and wool bouclé. But we are dealing with a woman who has to go to work. I am not sure that she feels comfortable with drapery clothes — except for evening and weekend wear."

For Rifat Ozbek, 40, the Turkish-born, British-raised designer who brought his show to Paris for the first time this season, fashion in the 1990s is about attitude.



"It's more relaxed — the way you put it together and throw things on," he said of his shearling jackets layered over cropped sweaters and loose shirts, or the brief skirts worn with pants, topped with a fez.

"But fashion has to get off from the end of the catwalk and get out on the street," Ozbek added.

That is the challenge of this Paris season, where designers have to reflect the profound changes that are going on in the hearts and minds of women — while filling their closets with clothes for here and now.

SUZY MENKES is fashion editor of the International Herald Tribune.



Fashion's new landscape for fall: Dirk Bikkembergs' leather; Emporio Armani's empire dress; Rifat Ozbek's shearling jacket.

New Horizons for Luxury Goods Makers

By Michèle Loyer

PARIS — With high fashion still in the doldrums in Europe and the United States, luxury companies are hoping to find new fashion markets sprouting like spring bulbs in some of the more unlikely corners of the world.

The supposed hot growth areas for the new millennium are Latin America, following a new trade agreement; Vietnam, where trade with the United States was opened up last month; India, where the government has opened to foreign investors and the middle class is growing; and the huge market in China.

The Mercosur trade agreement between Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, which lowered the tax on textile imports, has attracted exporters' interest to Latin America. Yet a recent survey conducted by Proform, the French federation of women's wear manufacturers, showed that it will be some time before any of the Latin American countries becomes a "new Japan" for the luxury goods industry.

The old-moneyed elite, with their European culture, prefer to buy luxury products in their country of origin," says Than Lan Nguyen, Proform's international marketing manager. "The new rich do not have the culture for it, and the middle class is suffering from the economic restructuring and has lost its buying power."

In Latin America, the major market for French luxury goods exporters is for medium-priced products and for accessories, which are almost totally absent from the local scene. "If they want to export to those markets, manufacturers will have to offer 'total concept' collections, including accessories," adds Nguyen.

Because of the antiquated retail system, exporters of high-quality goods will also be forced to open their own shops. Louis Vuitton, for one, is looking for a well-located and affordable boutique in Buenos Aires. "We are still looking," said Jean-Marie Loubier, Vuitton's director of marketing and communication. "Right now Latin America is not high enough priority to justify the extravagant prices demanded for these boutiques."

India, once an unlikely market for luxury goods, is now on exporters' agendas thanks to a new government policy favoring foreign investment and permitting the importation of consumer goods. Nine million of India's 880 million people are very rich, and 88 million are well off enough to afford Western products.

Pierre Cardin, the licensing pioneer of the fashion world, has just returned from a tour of Asia, where he signed two licensing agreements in Vietnam and finalized a joint-venture agreement in Bombay. From now on, Pierre Cardin Fashion Private Ltd. will distribute all "Made in India" Cardin products.

But it is elsewhere in Asia — and especially China with its 1.15 billion consumers — that looks like fashion's future.

After several decades of "waste not, want not," the Chinese are beginning to experiment with "want not, waste a lot." Even if the average annual salary in China is less than \$500, there are reported to be 20 to 30 million potential consumers of luxury goods in the country.

"Not only China, but the whole of Asia represents a huge potential market for luxury goods," says Christian Blankaert, president of the Comité Colbert, the French federation of luxury goods manufacturers.

"The dragon countries of the Asia-Pacific region alone represent 30 percent of the global market for luxury products," he said, adding that the figure was up 10 percentage points in the last five years. "Asian countries love luxury. They should soon become the first market for French luxury products."

Potential exporters, however, should know a few basic rules before attacking the huge Chinese market. The first: be patient; the second: get a Chinese partner.

These are strategies used by the Japanese group Hanse Mori to establish itself in China. The Tokyo-based company started dealing with China 20 years ago, with a collection of hand-embroidered blouses made in Shanghai.

But even now, the company remains reserved about selling its international collection in China. "We are still at the observation stage," says Kei Mori.

To most exporters, the entrée to the Chinese market is Hong Kong and Taiwan. "The Chinese diaspora has given a boost to our name in China since a lot of our products reach the mainland from Taiwan," said Philippe Guerlain, general manager of Guerlain perfumes.

But Louis Vuitton, one of the first companies to introduce status symbol shopping to China with the 1992 opening of a shop in the Beijing Palace Hotel, sees strong local buying. "There is a lot of money in China, partly coming from the Chinese diaspora and partly from unreported incomes," said Loubier. "We make 60 percent of our sales to the ordinary Chinese."

MICHELE LOYER is a journalist based in Paris.

Japan's Former Spendthrifts Search for Quality

By Chris Cook

TOKYO — Tales of Japanese women forming long lines outside of Chanel boutiques in Hong Kong or Honolulu, or eagerly snatching up every monogrammed Louis Vuitton bag in sight are legend anywhere Japanese tour groups go en masse.

But a slowdown in the economy has forced Mr. and Mrs. Average to rein in their spending at least for the time being. The emphasis is not on quantity but on quality, an aspect that Japanese have long recognized in European luxury goods.

"There's no question that spending patterns have changed. The interest in fashion is still

strong, but the amounts being spent are now subject to more discipline," says Nao Oishi, an international fashion journalist. "Japanese are looking for economic bargains."

But the allure of foreign fashion, particularly European fashion, remains strong for the Japanese, she says, adding that those who do have money are still spending it on imported clothes.

"It is the total Western concept that appeals to us," Oishi says. "The Japanese consider and highly respect the classical and traditional elements of Western styling — including such aspects as the cut, the proportion, fabric selection and color and pocket and lapel detailing — as being outstanding."

The customer is looking for three things in Italian clothes, says Tim Norfleet, menswear sales chief at Barneys New York store in Tokyo: "One, the price. Two, the quality and tailoring, and three the fabric." He added that sales of upmarket men's clothing hadn't really been hit by the recession.

In fact, thanks to competitive pricing, some have even reported sales gains.

Giorgio Armani, one of the favorite designers of well-off Japanese, has lowered prices for two consecutive years, according to a spokesman. Prices in Japan are 25 percent lower than they were a year ago. Sales volume as a result has increased despite economic recession, he said, but declined to be more specific. "In terms of the number of items sold, the total volume has increased considerably," he said. The Italian designer gets 15 percent to 20 percent of his worldwide sales in Japan.

In January, Barneys posted a 120 percent sales rise from a year earlier, Norfleet said, citing the company's private label — Radaelli. Exclusively for Barneys New York — and a follow-up service that includes sending "Thank You" cards to customers.

Their customers are younger businessmen who have a sense of style that goes well beyond the

polyester suits of the salarymen — the legions in same-cut, same-color suits straight from department-store racks who make a sorry sight on their way to the office in the mornings.

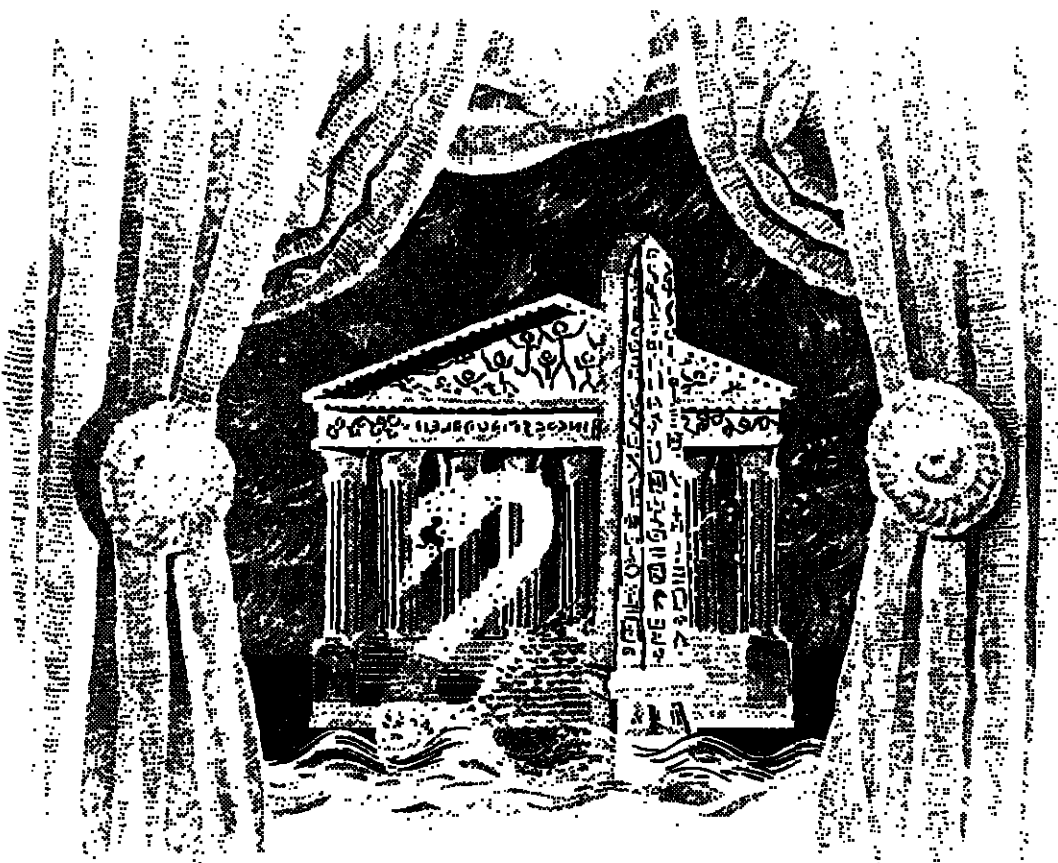
These younger executives, mostly in their 30s and 40s and often owners of their own businesses, regard the well-cut, preferably Italian suit both as a mark of success and also a fashion statement. In addition to the conservative suits of Giorgio Armani, the flashier clothes of designer Gianni Versace are also popular.

Despite the bright colors and often sexy cuts that tend to be a bit of a handicap in the Japanese market, Versace had sales of 11 billion yen (\$105 million) in Japan last year, making it his most important market in Asia, according to a company spokesman.

The Japanese love for European fashion comes at the expense of traditional dress, however. The beautiful Japanese kimono, Korean haebak and Chinese changshan are becoming rare sights, reserved for such special occasions as marriages. On the runways in Tokyo, Seoul or Hong Kong, it often seems as if designers have completely forgotten their heritage.

CHRIS COOK is a fashion writer for The Japan Times.

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Fashion/A Special Report

Menswear Comes Back

Billowing Styles Temper Unisex for the '90s

By Katherine Knorr

PARIS — This spring France's most visible woman is the *jolie-laide* actress Sandrine Bonnaire as a thoroughly modern Joan of Arc. Most people know the story of this legendary role model who heard voices, took up the cause of Charles VII against the English and Burgundians and ended up burned at the stake. What is less well understood perhaps is that one of the important accusations against her was for cross-dressing.

Those were unsettled days for the French monarchy, and these are uncertain days for fashion. Long or short? Tight or loose? The answer a lot of the time, on the runways and in the shop windows, is pants. Take a look at women's stores: What you're going to see is the great return of menswear.

Forget the power-suit, the pin-striped Mrs. Boss, the androgynous look. Today's clothes are soft and loose and totally feminine. Four spring-summer shop windows in Paris, from Agnès B. to Kenzo to Gaultier or Yohji Yamamoto, and you will find, for men and women (and very often in the same window), long and loose jackets, wide pants and everywhere waistscoats of all sizes, shapes and colors. When there are skirts, they are mostly long (mid-calf) and billowy, looking very much like the pants.

This latest "unisex" look isn't about imitating men but about borrowing the fabrics, the quality and the fit that have always been the strong suit of menswear.

"I was determined that, although it was influenced by my design for men, it wasn't cross-dressing, it wasn't power dressing," says the English designer Paul Smith of his first women's wear line.

That change is in the wind can be seen from the fact that this popular menswear designer, with 90 shops around the world, felt the need for a women's line. His cash-register research had shown him that 15 percent of his sales worldwide were coming from women buying for themselves.

In designing for women, his approach was "putting a lot of attention to cut and the quality of the clothes," with such luxuries as "silk lining, inside pockets," and using "fabrics that you would naturally select for men." He cites a kind of Tasmanian wool, a "fabric developed for businessmen who travel a lot," which he makes into an unlined suit for a woman. "You can put it in your suitcase and it becomes to life when you open it."

That women could be sexy dressed like men was evident with Garbo and Dietrich, but in their clothes and in their lives those two modern legends played up androgyny. Katharine Hepburn made menswear feminine, but it took the French to make it truly elegant, above all Coco Chanel, who in the '20s was wearing men's trousers. Yves Saint Laurent's tuxedo-inspired evening wear, and more recently the Armani jacket are the most successful recent examples of his for her.

It was famous nonsense in the 1960s that you couldn't tell the girls from the boys. In fact the liberated (sort of) '60s made the differences between boys and girls a good deal more graphic. The mini-skirt, hip-hugging bell-bottoms and tiny tank tops left no room for doubt. Punk came closer to unisex fashion, in its grotesque, nihilist post-nuclear manner, with alarming dips into military chic and radical solutions to the old problem of long or short hair (high-fashion models were inspired, giving us the frisson of the shaved-head girl).

The inspiration for today's unisex fashions is closer to dad's closet. Grunge, for all its horrors, has brought

back into the street the real man's jacket, men's shirts or sweaters (and of course grunge isn't all that new, as it resembles the lumberjack waffle-stomper unisex look of the early 1970s). Still, grunge has inspired more subtle designers to look again at men's clothes.

"The reason that I am so impressed by men's clothes on women is because I haven't otherwise noticed an alternative to frilly women's clothes and hard men's lapels," says the American designer Isaac Mizrahi, whose spring collection showed men's trousers with suspenders and a blazer.

His approach was to go all out: His blazer is really a man's blazer, not simply man's tailoring, and he calls this "the thoroughly American approach. Just take the damn thing and do it."

The French way is subtler, perhaps. "I have a tendency to soften the line a bit," says Agnès B., whose pantsuits and man-inspired shirts and vests have helped make the designer an institution. "I do it also for men. I no longer like hard shoulders. It's all coming together now, for clothes that are more measured. The silhouette is longer."

"It brings out femininity to wear masculine things," she adds. (She says she suggested something like this to Madonna and that the response was a fax ordering some Agnès B. trousers.)

And then there's Jean-Paul Gaultier, who wouldn't be true to himself if he didn't do it weird. Although most of the shelves in his Gaultier and Gaultier Junior shops are peopled with pretty mainstream linen jackets, totally unisex, he is also showing variations on the waistcoat (mostly falling way above the waist, or way below) and something that looks like a Louis XVI frock coat.

Not only is menswear more comfortable for a lot of women, it is also camouflage — not to hide the body, but not to draw attention to it either. "A lot of my customers are creative people in creative jobs," says Smith. "nicely confident people who wanted clothes that allowed them to be themselves." He feels a lot of people are "fed up with being extremely 'in.' You are what you are, here are clothes for you to continue to be an architect, a humorous person, a good mom."

Mizrahi says "people are freaked out" at being fed a certain idea of fashion, whether it's high glamour, or more recently in-your-face ugliness. "The waif or drug-addict look is a slap in the face of women."

Camouflage could be said to be the inspiration for many of Yohji Yamamoto's long, sensuous clothes. "My idea of sexiness comes from the idea of covering," says the Japanese designer. "I don't like things to be too obvious. And sometimes it's not only to make a physical or proportional point. Sometimes people want to be another person. We don't want to be identified too easily from the outside."

Yohji's clothes make the difference between pants and skirts almost invisible (or transparent). A lot of this season's skirts — at Kenzo, for example — seem to be a modified version of pants, topped with men's jackets.

And what are the winds of fashion telling Yohji? "I'm designing things mainly for a certain woman who does not exist, an ideal woman. She is not looking at me, she is looking to the wind, so I can see only her hair, a bit of her profile, she looks to the wind, the fabric is swinging, she's like 40 or 50 years old. At the same time she is very sexy. I am afraid to say this to American readers, but she is smoking a cigar."

KATHERINE KNORR is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



Clockwise from left: Snoop Doggy Dogg, the rap artist and fashion influence; Sandrine Bonnaire as Joan of Arc; Chanel's rapper-inspired outfit; Jean-Paul Gaultier's modified frock coat; Yohji Yamamoto's billowy slacks and tunic for men; and Isaac Mizrahi's tuxedo for women.

Black Urban Street Wear Sets Fashion Trends

By Cathy Horyn

MONICA Lynch, the president of Tommy Boy Records, was in her office the other day in New York giving a telephone interview about the nuances of black style — West Coast rap, hard core, hip-hop, rump shaking in Miami — when the latest name suddenly appeared on her television screen.

"Here's Wu-Tang Clan now," she said. Wu-Tang Clan, for those who don't know, is a hip-hop group from Staten Island. "That's different," Lynch said. They wear Ninja masks and are considered influential in the underground music scene.

"Hey, you know what?" The record producer was still engrossed in the TV. "They've got on one of those hats I was just talking about, the black and white wool ones with the little brim." Lynch has been tracking these hats all winter. First they were in black, then brown, then blue and now — plaid. She sounded pleased. "There's always something new."

How true. Ever since RUN DMC put on Adidas track shoes back in the mid-'80s, fashion has come increasingly under the influence of urban black style, to the point where new ideas are played out almost from

the moment they first appear on MTV. "Six months ago it was baggy jeans and oversized T-shirts," said Wendy Ezrailson, a Washington retailer whose store, Commander Salamander, is a hub for the easily bored. "Now it's retro '50s, striped shirts with zips in the front, sneakers and tight pants."

And what about Cross Colors and other Afro-centric labels? "They're dead," she said. "The kids won't touch them."

And yet just as the youth market was moving on to something else, Complice was jumping on the spring bandwagon of Afrocentrism with dashikis, bright colors and one regrettable reference to Mammy, Karl Lagerfeld tried on baggy jeans at Chanel, and the tracksuit found its way into the collections of Isaac Mizrahi and Anna Sui, though it had already been recycled by Laura Whitcomb in her 3-year-old Label line.

But even Whitcomb, for all her close ties to street wear, finds herself on the run. "I can try out one of my dresses in a music video and before I've had a chance to produce it, some guy in Korea has knocked me," Whitcomb said. "It's like everybody is in a race to bring out something new."

Five years ago it was easy to draw connections between what surfaced in clubs and what eventually found its way to high fashion,

but as black dance music has stratified into narrower grooves — techno, gangsta, hard core — so too have their associated styles of dress.

Veronica Webb, the black model, thinks that this constant progression of new ideas explains why designers look to black teenagers for inspiration. "Black culture is popular culture," she said. "Black people are not nostalgic. They're always moving forward."

But it's no less true that the distinctions between black and white street cultures have become increasingly blurred by a crossover of language, customs and dress. So whose style is it?

Richard Martin, curator of the Costume Institute at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, wonders, in fact, if the urban street look of the past few years hasn't bottomed out. "I don't think it's being constantly refreshed right now," he said.

Martin and others point to the growing appeal among young blacks for classic clothing by Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren and Timberland.

Lynch suggests that what appeals to urban black youths about yachting jackets from Nautica and polo shirts from Lauren is that such styles have in the past represented exclusion. In other words, wearing them now is

a way of acquiring status, and defying stereotypes.

But Martin, the fashion historian, goes one step further. He thinks there's a connection to be made between the desire to appear traditional, or privileged, and the widening social implications of black conservatism, particularly as put forth by Louis Farrakhan. At the very least, said Martin, "what we're looking at is the burgeoning of the black middle class."

Everything in fashion these days demands an appreciation of nuance. What appears retro or preposterous to one person may in fact be the beginnings of the next big trend.

The other night, the rapper Snoop Doggy Dogg (who, like many other gangsta artists, has had serious brushes with the law) was on television wearing a pair of khakis with a hockey jersey over a sweatshirt. His Afro was plaited, and while his hair has helped to revive Afros in recent months, nothing else about his appearance suggested that he was onto something new. And then one seized on the significance of the hockey jersey: Has hockey ever been a "black" sport?

It was just the sort of irony that a fashion designer could appreciate.

CATHY HORYN is fashion editor of The Washington Post.

His Makers

U.S. Upturn Passes Fashion Business By

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK — More people are buying houses. Automobile sales are up. These are among the signs that the economy in the United States is improving, by fits and starts. But the fashion business? It is sitting quietly on the back burner, not exactly depressed, but not going anywhere fast.

Fashion is no longer considered a top priority by many women, retailers reluctantly report. Thanks to low interest rates, consumers are more inclined to put their money into houses, home furnishings, home improvements and vacations, rather than things to wear. The change in attitude has become palpable in the last few years. Retailers blame everybody: designers for not being in touch with what women need, stores for buying inappropriate styles and journalists for promoting them in words and pictures.

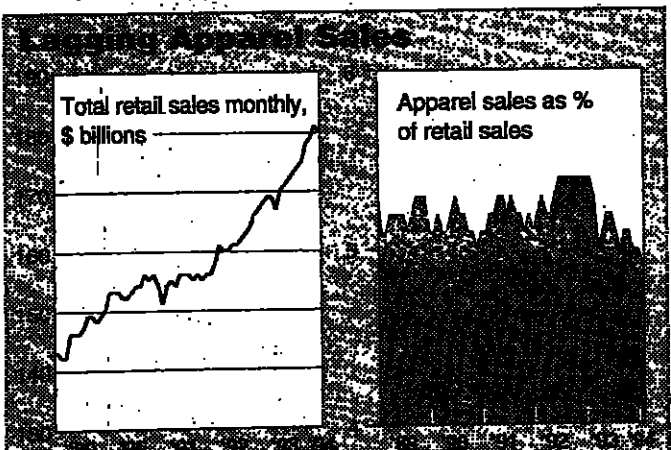
This feeling about the present irrelevance of clothes represents a big change in consumer thinking. Just a few years ago, American women eagerly followed fashion and sought new clothes. Especially if they were working women — a category enlarged in the past two decades — they felt it essential to their image to wear designer clothes in the current fashion shapes.

Retailers have a lot of theories about why the attitude has changed. Basically, they believe that designers made the wrong clothes at the wrong time and that stores were misguided when they promoted them. Women found the press reports, including the reported runway battle between glamorous supermodels and skinny waifs, but they did not really identify with the styles. They bought the magazines, were entertained by the reports, but did not feel the need to rush out to buy the clothes. Once they would have checked out their neighborhood stores to see the styles they read about; now they have decided they do not need to bother.

At a time when they wanted comfort, flattery, versatility and reassurance from their clothes, they were offered see-through fabrics, baby dresses and slip-top styles that look like underwear — not the sort of thing they wanted to wear to work. If it came to a choice between buying a washing machine and buying a suit, the suit lost.

"We've been in a design trough," said Philip Miller, chairman of Saks Fifth Avenue. "Women perceived many styles as unwearable or unflattering. They were, indeed, often inappropriate."

Among the design problems in recent seasons cited by retailers



were that collections became so repetitive that you could not tell the designer without a scorecard; after hemlines dropped precipitously without any reason and then rose when women objected, length became unimportant; and fads like shoes with platform soles and bell bottom pants failed to develop a strong following.

The turn-off was so complete that even certain rational trends like the fashion for white cotton shirts failed to take off because women were not paying attention. Many store executives mentioned the fact that most stores, a sea of black clothes last fall, became a monotone of beige for spring at a time when customers were searching for color.

The closing of shops all over the United States specializing in fashion in the upper price brackets cut down the exposure of many de-

signers. The shops include Bonwit Teller and Martha in New York, Amen Ward in Los Angeles, Garfinkel's in Washington and Frost Bros. in Dallas. With outlets for their styles shrinking, American designers found their main competition was from European designers.

The Europeans demand and get special boutiques to showcase their wares and larger orders than the Americans do, observes Bill Blass, one of the leading American designers.

There are still some areas of light in the business, however. Susan Falk, president of Henri Bendel, said that luxurious styles like cashmere coats and sweaters ranked high among fall fashion purchases. Winter coat business was also strong.

Despite the general sluggishness of the fashion business, many re-

tailers report there were hot spots in recent months. A trunk show, where a designer's entire collection is presented at a store, is almost certain to bring results, especially if the designer attends.

Richard Tyler, who designed his first spring collection for Anne Klein, drew crowds of curious to Saks Fifth Avenue in New York during a February snowstorm when the city almost stopped functioning. They bought \$86,000 worth of clothes.

During the same period, Donna Karan brought more than \$500,000 worth of business to Bergdorf Goodman and Chanel clothes and accessories contributed another \$750,000.

In order to sell clothes, retailers now know, they have to work at it. But they do not believe that the current indifference to fashion is irreversible. The right clothes will help lead to the road back, they say.

"We've taken an awful beating from the weather in February," said Michael Gould, chairman of Bloomingdale's. "The business we lost from the days when the snow made the city impassable will never be made up."

"But I'm optimistic," he said. "I think the clothes in our spring catalogue look so much better than clothes have looked recently. They're simple and believable and I think the customer will respond."

BERNADINE MORRIS is chief fashion writer of The New York Times.

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France Press

Amsterdam

Sharp gains in Philips and its 79 percent-owned Polygram music subsidiary masked weakness in the rest of the market and kept the CBS all-share index to a minimal loss of 0.60 points. The indicator ended the week at 279.40.

Philips advanced 12 percent to 51.6 guilders after announcing higher-than-expected 1993 earnings and

announcing its first dividend since 1990. Polygram gained 9 percent to 80.10 guilders after announcing a big sales improvement in 1993.

Volume was lower with 8.4 billion guilders in shares out of 22.6 billion guilders in total.

Frankfurt

Prices fell last week on concerns about inflation and interest rates.

The DAX index fell 14.83 points, or 0.7 percent, to 2,060.09, while trading volume rose to 44.14 billion Deutsche marks from 41.08 billion.

German shares were already weakened by rising yields on U.S. bonds when the Bundesbank rocked the Frankfurt market with a report Wednesday of a 20.6 percent annualized increase in the M-3 money supply for January.

The Bundesbank scrambled Thursday to calm the markets, saying it had no plans to raise interest rates and that the higher-than-expected M-3 figure was an anomaly caused in part by new accounting procedures.

Hardest hit were banks, which are sensitive to interest-rate fluctuations. Deutsche Bank fell 18.10 DM to 790, while Dresdner Bank plummeted 24 to 395.50 and Commerzbank lost 11 to 337 DM. Allianz lost 55 to 2,475.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong share prices slumped on concerns over U.S. interest-rate rises, with the Hang Seng Index losing 182.06 points, to close the week's trading at 9,918.19.

Average daily volume fell to 5,203 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 5,986 billion.

A strong profit report from HSBC on Monday supported overall prices.

Zeneca, which announced strong annual results, gained 10 pence to reach 762, sustaining other pharmaceutical issues.

Banks were affected by weak financial markets, notably Warburg, which fell 60 pence to 824.

HSBC Holdings lost 78 pence to finish at 860 despite a 53 percent rise in pretax profit in 1993.

Vickers gave up 12 pence to reach 180 while GKN, where profits fell 20 percent last year, nonetheless rose 18 pence to end the week at 557 in response to positive comments from traders.

Ladbrokes, the betting and hotel company whose profits jumped last year, gave up 3.5 pence to end the week at 198.5.

Milan

Demand for shares in recently privatized companies limited the declines that followed news of a sharp rise in the German money supply. The Mibtel index fell 105, to 10,378 points.

Shares in former state-owned bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, known as Comit, gained 5.08 percent to 6,199 lire after a flotation at 5,400 lire per share.

Credito Italiano was dragged higher in its wake, gaining 3.56 percent to 2,075 lire.

Fiat gained 0.49 percent to 4,759 lire but its gains were trimmed by disappointing February car delivery figures on Friday.

announcement of a sharp increase in the German money supply.

Singapore

Fears of rising U.S. interest rates and the American-Japanese trade dispute depressed prices last week.

The Straits Times Industrial index plunged 108.76 points, or 4.6 percent, to close the week at 2,248.63, while the broader S&P All-Singapore index fell 16.9 points, to 588.34.

Volume fell to 1.15 billion units worth 3.16 billion Singapore dollars from 1.18 billion units valued at 4.99 billion dollars the previous week.

Kepell fell 70 cents, to 10.20 dollars, while Indocap was down 15, at 5.75.

Tokyo

Supported by foreign investors, the market rose last week. The Nikkei average of 225 leading issues finished at 19,997.20 points, up 0.8 percent, and the broader Tokyo Price Index also rose 0.8 percent, to 1,622.29.

Daily volume on the major board averaged 419.1 million shares, up from 353.0 million shares.

Foreign investors were net buyers while institutions were easing their selling pressure as they dressed up accounts ahead of the March 31 end of the business year, brokers said.

Zurich

The market followed the European trend and tumbled last week, with the Swiss Performance Index losing 32.97 points, or 1.7 percent, to close at 1,939.31.

Heavy selling by U.S. and British institutions aggravated the downward trend, brokers said.

UBS fell 138 Swiss francs to 1,275 after a series of sell recommendations in the wake of 1993 results announced the previous week. Credit Suisse, which announced better-than-expected results on Friday, could not escape the shift of sentiment on Swiss banks and fell 27 to 647, SBS fell 17 to 448.

Taiwan Machinery Threatened

Privatization Endangered by Lack of Bids

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's auction of a 60 percent stake in Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp. is on the brink of failure and the government may have to break up the ailing company in order to privatize it, officials said on Saturday.

The maker of heavy machinery and steel products was to have been the first state-owned company in which a majority stake was to be transferred into private hands since the 1980s. At the base price established for the auction, the stake would cost about \$200 million.

But Cheng Wen-cheng, executive director of the Commission of National Corporations, said no appli-

cations from local or foreign investors to bid in the auction had been received.

Applications closed on Saturday. Due to delays in the postal system, however, the commission will not know for sure until Monday whether anybody wants to bid in the auction, which has been scheduled for March 10, Mr. Cheng said.

"If the auction fails, we may try to auction off the firm's four factories separately," he said.

The government has set a deadline for the end of June for the privatization of the company, but similar deadlines have been extended repeatedly in the past.

Foreigners will be allowed to buy a total of 40 percent of the company in the auction of 385 million shares. The extent of private ownership of Taiwan Machinery currently is only 0.25 percent.

Taiwan is having difficulty privatizing even its best state-owned businesses because of a volatile stock market and poor planning.

Securities analysts said Taiwan Machinery, which has posted five straight years of losses totaling about \$300 million, was widely perceived as a high-risk investment.

The company posted a net loss of 1.89 billion Taiwan dollars (\$71.5 million) on sales of 4.91 billion dollars in the year which ended last June. A year earlier, the company recorded a loss of 2.46 billion dollars while its sales had totaled 4.16 billion dollars.

Yao Wei, a spokesman for the company, said that it needed annual sales of 9 billion Taiwan dollars to become profitable, though like many state companies it had a high net asset value because of large land holdings.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes	Mar. 4	Feb. 25	Chg%	Money Rates	Mar. 4	Feb. 25	Chg%
United States	3,822.30	3,838.78	-0.17%	Discount rate	3.00	3.00	0.00
DJ Indus.	212.10	208.41	+1.77%	Prime rate	6.00	6.00	0.00
DJ Trans.	1,727.27	1,762.09	-1.40%	Federal funds rate	3 1/4	3 1/4	0.00
S & P 100	471.48	473.22	-0.36%	Japan			
S & P 500	464.74	464.07	-0.15%	Discount	1 1/4	1 1/4	0.00
S & P Ind	545.74	545.38	+0.07%	Call money	2.07	2.07	0.00
NYSE Co	297.70	298.57	-0.34%	3-month interbank	2 3/4	2 3/4	0.00
Berlin				Germany			
FTSE 100	3,278.00	3,281.20	-0.10%	Lombard	6 1/4	6 1/4	0.00
FT 30	2,563.30	2,536.40	+1.05%	Call money	6.05	6 1/4	0.00
Japan				3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2	0.00
Nikkei 225	19,966	19,800	+0.82%	Switzerland			
Germany				Bank base rate	5 1/4	5 1/4	0.00
DAX	2,060.09	2,074.92	-0.71%	Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2	0.00
Hong Kong	9,918.19	10,100.22	-1.80%	3-month interbank	5 3/4	5 1/4	0.00
World				Gold	Mar. 4	Feb. 25	Chg%
MSCI P	616.60	619.30	-0.44%	London p.m. fix \$	375.95	378.95	-0.79%

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

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London

Prices edged lower despite inflation worries that shook the market at midweek. Although it fell below 3,000 points on Wednesday, the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100-share index ended at 3,788.0.

Nonetheless, the index has lost 7.4 percent from its record finish of 3,539.2 on Feb. 3.

Paris

A 4 percent fall by midweek was largely reversed, and the CAC-40 index ended with a decline of 20.23 points, or 1 percent, at 2,178.69.

Concerns that the upward trend of American interest rates could slow reductions in Europe reached panic levels on Wednesday with the

Zurich

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 4.
(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	52-Week High	Low	Chg	Chg %
ADT	1.00	5.00	12.00	11.00	+1.00	+9.1%
ADT	1.00	5.00	12.00	11.00	+1.00	+9.1%
ADT	1.00	5.00	12.00	11.00	+1.00	+9.1%
ADT	1.00	5.00	12.00	11.00	+1.00	+9.1%
ADT	1.00	5.00	12.00	11.00	+1.00	+9.1%
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ADT	1.00	5.00	12.00	11.00	+1.00	+9.1%
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MONDAY
SPORTSNyberg Conquers
Super-G, Downhill
Won by Seizinger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ASPEN, Colorado — Fredrik Nyberg of Sweden, who got better as the course got worse Sunday, overcame a wet snow and fog on the second run to rally from fourth place and win his second World Cup giant slalom this season.

Nyberg finished with a combined time of 1 minute, 51.26 seconds, 20 of a second ahead of Christian Mayer of Austria. Matteo Belfrond of Italy was third in 1:50.50.

Nyberg, who also won two giant slaloms in 1990, said he really liked the course, and that it was easier for him the second run, despite the snow and fog.

"I had two solid runs with no mistakes," he said. "Few others would agree, especially after one of the workers grooming the course tumbled down it before the second run."

Frank Piccard of France, who led after the first run, said it was "very hard to see. Every turn felt like it was bump."

Piccard finished fourth in 1:51.63, ahead of Urs Kaelin of Switzerland (1:51.67), Alberto Tomba (1:51.87).

Tomba, who had dinner Saturday night with 1973 Miss World-USA Lynda Carter, complained that "9 o'clock is too early" for a start.

"I can't ski well in the morning," he said.

Steady Play
By Olazábal
Wins Playoff

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORREVEJIA, Spain — José María Olazábal of Spain won his first European golf tournament in two years in a sudden death playoff Sunday after Paul McGinley of Ireland threw away a three-shot lead on the last two holes of the Mediterranean Open.

It was the same tournament that Olazábal last won, in 1992. "My game is not yet perfect but now I can see the light," he said after carding 70 to finish at 276, 12 under par.

The overnight leader, Gordon J. Brand, and fellow Briton Peter Baker finished tied for third at 278. McGinley, who has never won a European PGA event, let nerves get the better of him. A bad shot at the 235-yard 17th hole cost him a double bogey and a hooked shot at the last saw him drop another shot as he also finished with a 70.

In the playoff, after both men had three putts on the 17th, Olazábal sank a 25-foot (7.6-meter) birdie putt at the 18th.

"I never thought I would win until I saw Paul take a wood at the 17th when he was three shots clear and I thought he would make a mistake," Olazábal said.

McGinley explained that he "had to wait for 20 minutes on the tee before I could take my shot and my mind wandered. But I knew it was a one-iron with the wind blowing as it was. But I don't carry a one-iron and went with my five-wood. I didn't hit a good shot and it finished right against a stone which I could not move."

"Then I hooked my ball onto a sandy lie," he said, "and hit another bad shot against the wall near to the green for another five to let José María take the game."

Sparked by an eagle 3 on the first hole of the third round, Billy Andrade cruised to a 6-under-par 66 and took a two-stroke lead into Sunday's final round of the Doral Ryder Open in Miami.

Freddie Couples, who was seven shots behind, injured his back while warming up Sunday and withdrew before starting the final round.

Andrade's chief challenger in the \$1.4 million event was Larry Nelson, who shot a 69.

(Reuters, AP)



Harold Minor flew by the 76ers' Clarence Weatherspoon for two as the Heat won a seventh straight.

Manning Squeezes Hawks, Now 6-0, Past Pacers

The Associated Press

The Atlanta Hawks with Danny Manning are still perfect. Manning drove from midcourt for the winning layup with 7.3 seconds left, then blocked a shot by Byron Scott to give Atlanta a 90-88 victory over Indiana on Saturday night, the Hawks' sixth consecutive victory.

"My man overplayed me and I had to go to half court to get the ball," Manning said. "I had him on my hip and I thought if I could get into the paint I could dish it to Kevin Willis for a dunk. But when I got to the foul line, I thought I could make the shot."

The Pacers, who won 14 of their previous 16 games, led 86-83 with 2:08 left before a layup by Willis and Mookie Blaylock's 3-pointer put the Hawks ahead 88-86.

Dale Davis tied it with a dunk for Indiana before Craig Ehlo inbounded to Manning at midcourt, and he drove to the basket, giving the Hawks a 4-0 record since he

joined the team in a trade for Dominique Wilkins.

Manning blocked Scott's shot with 3.0 seconds left to preserve the victory.

Manning finished with 17 points, 12 rebounds and a career-high six steals.

SuperSonics 114, Kings 98: Shawn Kemp had 25 points and 14 rebounds and sparked a 34-19 third-quarter rally that lifted Seattle over Sacramento.

The Sonics won their fourth straight and beat the Kings for the seventh straight time. Seattle improved to 23-3 at home and 41-14 overall, both the best in the NBA.

Kemp didn't start because of a sore right elbow, but the All-Star forward made his presence felt, especially in the third quarter when he scored 14 points.

Warriors 129, Hornets 112: Latrell Sprewell, who missed 13 of his first 15 shots, led Golden State's decisive third quarter with 14 points, and the Warriors handed Charlotte its 16th loss in 17 games.

The Hornets, who have allowed fewer than 100 points in only two

Purdue Nips Michigan
To Move Atop Big 10

The Associated Press

Glenn Robinson scored 37 points Sunday, including a driving jumper with 6.5 seconds to play that gave No. 9 Purdue a 95-94 victory over No. 3 Michigan and moved the Boilermakers into first place in the Big Ten.

Michigan led 94-87 with 1:37 to play, but Purdue's Matt Waddell hit a 3-pointer with 1:20 left and Robinson got the Boilermakers (25-4, 13-4 Big Ten) within one with a three-point play with 49 seconds left.

Jalen Rose of Michigan (20-6, 12-4) missed a 3-pointer with 35 seconds left, but Ray Jackson grabbed the rebound and Michigan got fouled. Purdue didn't foul and Rose's pass to Jimmy King went off his hands and out of bounds with 10.5 seconds left.

Robinson, the nation's leading scorer with a 29.4 average, took an inbound pass near midcourt, took two dribbles and then hit the game-winning shot.

Purdue has one game left, at home against Illinois, and Michigan has Penn State at home and Northwestern on the road.

No. 1 Arkansas 80, Mississippi State 62: Corliss Williamson, a bad-turned-good free throw shooter, made 5 of 6 in the final minutes and added two late field goals as the Razorbacks (24-2, 14-2), playing at home, clinched their second Southeastern Conference championship in three years.

Williamson, a 60 percent free-throw shooter until a couple of weeks ago, has made 40 of his last

44, making 13 of 15 against the Bulldogs (17-9, 9-7). He finished with 27 points.

No. 5 North Carolina 87, No. 2 Duke 77: Donald Williams scored seven points in less than three minutes as North Carolina broke open a close game at home on the way to

a sweep of the season series over Duke.

Duke (22-4, 12-4) had already clinched the Atlantic Coast Conference title and the Tar Heels (24-6, 11-5) had locked up second place.

Duke was within 77-72 with 4:19 to play when Williams, who has been bothered by various injuries this season and has missed nine games, hit a driving jumper and then a turnaround from the foul line.

Jeff MacLinnis sandwiched jumpers around a free throw by Grant Hill and the Tar Heels were up 85-73 with 2:03 to play.

No. 4 Connecticut 95, St. John's 80: In Hartford, Connecticut, Donnell Marshall broke the Big East's regular-season scoring record as Connecticut became the winningest team in league history.

Marshall, who entered the game with 432 points, scored 29, breaking the scoring mark of 435 set by Providence's Eric Murdock in 1990-91 with his second basket, a dunk that gave the Huskies a 13-10 lead.

Doron Sheffer added a career-high 25 points for Connecticut (26-3, 16-2 Big East). The Redmen finished the season 11-16, their first losing season since 1962-63.

Adrian Autry, who had 21 points, and Moten each sank a pair of free throws in the final eight seconds to seal the victory, which gave the Orangemen (21-5, 13-5) sole possession of second place in the conference.

Georgetown, 10-7 in the Big East, was led by Othella Harrington's 19 points. The Hoyas fell to 16-9, but have only 14 victories against Division I opponents.

No. 24 Alabama-Birmingham 85, No. 16 Saint Louis 70: Alabama-Birmingham, (22-6 overall, 8-4 Great Midwest), closed out the regular season at home with their best performance of the year, putting the game out of reach early by outscoring the Billikens 30-10 over the final 12 minutes of the first half.

Ohio State 82, No. 17 Indiana 78: Ohio State, playing at home, overcame an 18-point first-half deficit and held Indiana without a field goal for a span of more than 11 minutes in the second half.

Lawrence Funderburke, who started his college career at Indiana before transferring to Ohio State, scored 25 points to lead the Buckeyes. The loss knocked the Hoosiers (18-7) two games back of Big Ten leader Michigan going into the last week of conference play. Ohio State (12-15, 5-11 Big Ten) had lost its last two games, five of its last six and eight of 10.

No. 18 Minnesota 107, Iowa 96: Townsend Orr scored six of his 12 points in the third overtime and Voshon Lenard had a career-high 38 points as Minnesota, playing at home, recorded consecutive 20-win seasons for the first time ever.

Lenard became the fifth all-time scorer for the Gophers (20-10, 10-7 Big Ten).

No. 19 Florida 82, Tennessee 71: Dan Cross scored 14 points during a five-minute stretch of the second half as Florida, at home, tied Kentucky for first place in the Southeastern Conference Eastern Division.

Since the Gators (23-6, 12-4 SEC) have a better record within the division, they will be the No. 1 seed from the East in next week's SEC Tournament at Memphis, Tennessee.

No. 20 California 74, Oregon State 44: Lamond Murray had 18 points as the Bears knocked off cold-shooting Oregon.

In what may have been the last home game for Murray, a junior, and sophomore teammate Jason Kidd — both are likely candidates to enter the NBA draft — neither player spent much time on the court after the Bears (21-6 overall, 12-4 Pac-10) opened a 37-10 halftime lead.

No. 21 Oklahoma State 83, Colorado 68: Back-to-back 3-pointers by Randy Rutherford and Brooks Thompson started a late surge as Oklahoma State (21-8, 10-4) pulled away before a hometown crowd to beat Colorado despite a career-high 46 points by Donnie Boyce.

No. 22 Marquette 73, Wisconsin-Milwaukee 51: Damon Key scored all 17 points in the second half and Jim McIlvaine nearly had a triple-double to lead Marquette (22-7) past UWM in the regular season finale for both teams.

Providence 77, No. 23 Boston College 69: Michael Brown scored 22 points to lead Providence, playing at home against Boston College (20-9 overall, 11-7 Big East). Providence (16-9, 9-8) also capitalized at the foul line, hitting 14 consecutive foul shots and coasting to victory.

No. 25 Penn 81, Cornell 66: Matt Maloney scored 19 points, 14 in the second half, to lead No. 25 Penn over Cornell for the Quakers' 28th straight league victory. Maloney, who made 7 of 12 field goal attempts, including 4-of-5 3-point shots, scored 11 points during a 17-5 run for the Quakers (23-2, 13-0 Ivy League) over the first 5:52 of the second half.



A RECORD, A FALL — Jackie Joyner-Kersey, who had set a U.S. long-jump record of 23 feet, 4 1/4 inches (7.13 meters) at the USA-Mobil Indoor Championships in Atlanta, fell over the final hurdle in the 60-meter race Saturday night. She was taken to a hospital for X-rays of her left ankle, but the results were not divulged. "I don't know what happened," Joyner-Kersey said.

SIDELINES

Jackson Sets 60-Meter Hurdles Mark

SINDELINGEN, Germany (Reuters) — Colin Jackson of Britain set a world indoor record of 7.30 seconds in the 60-meter hurdles at an international athletics meeting Sunday.

Jackson broke the previous mark of 7.36 seconds, shared by himself and Greg Foster of the United States.

Kentucky Derby Favorite Is Injured

HALLANDALE, Florida (NYT) — Dehere, last year's juvenile champion and the early favorite to win the Kentucky Derby, fractured a bone above his right hind ankle during a workout Friday and was withdrawn from racing in the Triple Crown series and possibly beyond.

The 3-year-old colt was booked for surgery on Tuesday; his future won't be known until then.

For the Record

The United Arab Emirates won the ICC Trophy by beating Kenya by two wickets Sunday in Nairobi; the Netherlands qualified for the 1996 World Cup by defeating Bermuda on Saturday.

Art Schlichter, the quarterback twice suspended by the NFL for gambling, was indicted in Cincinnati on felony charges he stole more than \$50,000 from a bank and two individuals.

Oscar De La Hoya, America's only boxing gold medalist at the 1992 Olympics, won the WBO junior lightweight title in Los Angeles with a 10th-round knockout of Jummy Bredahl of Denmark.

Gianfranco Rosi of Italy kept the IBF junior middleweight title on a technical draw in Las Vegas after being badly cut over the left eye when he bumped heads with Vincent Pettway of the United States.

(AP)

After a 40-Year Career, Van Breda Kolff Nears His Last Technical

By Jason Damos
New York Times Service

AMHERST, New York — Butch van Breda Kolff sits hunched over, chomping on a piece of gum, arms folded, watching intently from the sideline as his Hofstra team — his last team — warms up for perhaps his last time as a coach.

The 71-year-old iconoclast, the oldest coach in NCAA Division I basketball, walks more unsteadily these days, his 6-foot-3-inch (1.9-meter) frame stooping a little over the punch in his midsection. Behind van Breda Kolff, the 9,000-seat Alumni Arena at the University of Buffalo — site of the East Coast Conference tournament — has fewer than 100 people in it, a ghost town by basketball standards. During introductions, van Breda Kolff's name is mispronounced. And forget television. They take radio timeouts here.

It has been a quarter of a century since the man who coached Wilt Chamberlain in the fourth quarter of Game 7 of the National Basketball Association finals came within two points of a world cham-

ampionship. It has been 29 years since he coached an Ivy League team with a future U.S. senator named Bill Bradley as its star into the Final Four. It might as well be millions.

And yet van Breda Kolff does not mind. His head-coaching career, spanning over 40 years and ranging from college to the pros to an ill-fated women's league to a Gulf Coast high school and back to college again, ended here in Sunday's final. Its significance, he says, is for others to decide.

"I don't care if there's only 100 people in the stands," says van Breda Kolff, pointing to his bench. "You have 12 here. That's the important thing to me."

On Friday evening, Willem Hendrik van Breda Kolff, clad in a faded red sweater and navy slacks, is almost sedate, his voice occasionally booming out in a baritone from his seated position. The venerable coach looks weak; an ambulance is on call just for him.

It is a far cry from the animated, non-stop-gesticulating, chair-kicking, side-line-pacing, expletive-spewing Butch of days gone by.

But there are flashes, in this first-round game between Hofstra and Chicago State, two teams with uninspiring records. Van Breda Kolff always jockeys the refs. By the end of the first half, he is starting to get worked up. And the impulse to get up out of the seat finally proves too great.

"One doctor didn't really want me to come up here," van Breda Kolff said later with a shrug. "Another said, 'Just stay calm.' I really thought I was going to."

He can't; it's not his nature. Van Breda Kolff has been bothered by an irregular heartbeat for eight years now. He was hospitalized on Feb. 21, and this is his first game back.

The second half is vintage van Breda Kolff, doctor or no doctor. His peppering of the refs reaches a crescendo. Hofstra, which has led by as many as 19, is starting to fold. "Damn you," van Breda Kolff finally says to one official. The official wheels, blows his whistle and there's the technical — van Breda Kolff's trademark.

"Believe it or not, that's the first one I've taken this year," he says. This coming

from the man who used to lead the pros in technicals on a regular basis.

But it serves its purpose. By the end of the game, Hofstra is getting the calls. The Flying Dutchmen hold on for a victory, and van Breda Kolff gets to coach for at least one more night.

"I get a little out of breath from time to time," he says afterward. "But I think I was feeling better as the clock ran down."

In the more than 1,300 games that van Breda Kolff has coached, he has felt better as the clock ran down more often than not. A native of Montclair, New Jersey, captain of the 1947 Princeton squad and member of the Knicks in their first four years of existence, he began coaching at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, in the 1951-52 season.

Four seasons later, van Breda Kolff was en route to Hofstra, where his team would go 23-1 in 1959-60. Three more seasons and the job at Princeton would open.

"When I first got there, I had a meeting in this big lecture hall with all the players and the people of the town," he recalled. "Now I didn't know who the hell Bill

Bradley was. I didn't recruit him. And this one guy with dark hair gets up and asks two or three questions. I say, 'Are you Bradley?' And he says, 'No, I'm Bill Howard. I play for the football team.'"

Van Breda Kolff would come to know Bradley quickly enough. Three years after his star's departure, the coach made a decision that would profoundly change his life: He decided to jump to the Los Angeles Lakers.

"I don't mind moving," van Breda Kolff says now. "You always meet nice people."

The first season in Los Angeles, 1967-68, van Breda Kolff took Jerry West, Elgin Baylor and not much more into the NBA finals. Then came the arrival of Chamberlain the next season and the controversy of Game 7, after which van Breda Kolff would call Chamberlain a quitter before eventually resigning himself.

Was it the turning point in his career? "Probably, depending on who you're talking to," van Breda Kolff replies. Regardless, it started off an odyssey in the professional ranks during the '70s:

Detroit, Phoenix, Memphis in the American Basketball Association, the expansion New Orleans Jazz. Then there was the University of New Orleans as coach and athletic director, the New Orleans Pride of the women's league, selling rug-balls door-to-door. "Guys wanted to talk basketball; I don't think I ever sold anything" — and even a year at the high school level.

"Everyone in their lifetime should spend one year of their life in Piquette, Mississippi, teaching 10th-grade world history."

And then Lafayette, where everything had begun, asked van Breda Kolff back. Again, he built the Leopards into a winner before a second jump to Hofstra. Two seasons ago, van Breda Kolff worked his brand of magic and the Flying Dutchmen went 20-9. This season, there was no magic. And now it's over.

"People are always asking me, 'If you had the chance to do it all over, would you do anything different?'" van Breda Kolff says. "I say, no. I wouldn't change one thing. You do what you're going to do and make the best of it."

Lacroix Explores Limits of Ready-to-Wear

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — "Wonderful," breathed Sophia Loren, black Dior-clad bosom heaving so hard that her veiled hat trembled. "Fabulous," drawled Lauren Bacall, blonde hair curling over her gray Armani pants suit.

Kim Basinger just wore her heart on the lapel of a cranberry Christian Lacroix jacket and pouted glossy lips at Robert Altman's cameras.

The opening scenes of Altman's "Prêt-à-Porter" movie, shot at Lacroix's fall

PARIS FASHION

show on Sunday, caused a stampede of photographers, video crews and journalists.

The spy-and-spoof movie — a satire on fashion as Altman's "The Player" took on Hollywood — threatens to overwhelm the Paris ready-to-wear shows. But Lacroix tried hard to divert attention from Loren's still-luscious legs.

The designer sent out a titanic clash of patterns, fabrics and decoration: boots smothered in jewels, metallic finishes, tiara-like headpieces and circus finale. That was the moment when Marcello Mastroianni's daughter Chiara, playing Basinger's assistant, lifted her head momentarily from her book (or maybe it was the script) to look at a flirty skating dress.

Had Altman asked Lacroix to make a show so over-the-top that it was an *embarras de richesse*? Or was the designer, who came out to introduce his Bazar sportswear line, trying to show the outer parameters of ready-to-wear — from sporty to wildly opulent?

The result seemed like fashion run riot in a forest of fabrics, with the occasional emergence of a simple jacket in a subtly figured brocade or an evening tuxedo with slithers of lace in the back of jacket and pants. Mostly Lacroix's sublime individual pieces, like chenille knits in juicy colors and rich textures, were never taken out of their complex context.

Long over short was the show's statement, but it would typically come out as a striking coat over silver leather shorts, with leopard-print, patterned chiffon and lacey hose, not to mention T-shirts photographed with the faces of the supermodels.

The late Frederic Tellier, not Altman, would have done justice to the show. Fashion the Movie is an apt metaphor for a season that seems more than ever about a designer's intense personal vision — a private narrative in which the clothes are merely players.

Imagine the scene at John Galiano's



John Galiano's flirty shorts and Japanese-inspired wrapper and headscarf.

powerful and romantic show, which took place in an empty mansion — all dusty gilded boudoirs and a chandelier swaying in a heap of glitter on the floor.

Enter a black-veiled figure weeping into her handkerchief-point dress. Then out steps a dainty shoe, an elongated leg with the curve of the buttocks just covered in the cheekiest silk shorts disappearing under a cuddly shearing jacket. Now a geisha girl, an obi swaddling the bosom of her

tailored jacket, its sleeves flaring like a kimono. Next Shanghai Lil, the shiny coils of her hat like upswep Japanese hair, a slinky bias-cut dress and a dangle purse.

Finally came a bubble-gum pink satin dress caressing the body to wild applause. It was a fashion happening as Galiano's 18 outfits spoke of romance and feminine allure, mixtures of cultures and textures and a flirtatious modernity.

Galiano now needs the the big-bucks

backer that his exceptional talent merits. At the show was its sponsor, the New York financier John Bull of Paine Webber investment bank. Secret negotiations with the Wertheimer family (owners of Chanel) stalled because of a "conflict of interests." (Read that as fear of upsetting Karl Lagerfeld.)

However disturbing the *Comme des Garçons* show seemed, you have to salute the designer Rei Kawakubo for her extraordinary vision of women who, after some unimaginable event, were forced to dress themselves without scissors and thread by wrapping and rolling fabric around the body and by cutting up old army uniforms.

The result was strange and beautiful, a fashion version of swords beaten into plowshares. To martial music, the models walked out in ear-flapped army caps above dresses that lapped the body leaving a bare back, the end of the fabric in a sausage roll of fabric. The cut-up uniforms meant a khaki military jacket reduced to two pockets on a ragged bolero, or to the bodice of a long dress with a blood-red velvet skirt. It seemed poetic, apocalyptic and symbolic of how women the world over are left to pick up life's pieces.

Yoji Yamamoto's show was an art movie, a fine intellectual exercise, its cerebral side reinforced by the metal runway flanking the noble rotunda of the Sorbonne. Yamamoto went back to his Japanese roots, using the kimono's deep sleeves on long sober tailored coats or as sudden flashes of color and pattern to brighten the somber palette. The multilayered kimono was even translated as colorful knitted cardigans worn like onion skins.

Claude Montana's stride into cyberspace, all abbreviated skirts and high boots, was a hard, futuristic vision that did not reflect the dreamy escapism of modern fashion times.

So Montana had softened his silhouette? But making it round instead of square could not convince that he had given up on fashion geometry. The show started and ended with fluffy white wool and a snowball of feathers to emphasize deep-pile fabrics. Long bathrobe coats in plush velvet, belted high at the waist, had a melting softness.

Ann Demeulemeester told a tale of sweet misalliances: long wavy hair with funky, spiky fringes; thick long skirts over flimsy silk petticoats; heavy brogues with spindly heels. They stepped out at the Ecole des Beaux Arts on a mosaic floor that echoed the textures of the brocade jackets or ankle sweeping coats. The surprise was short dresses — always with uneven hems or with a flutter of under-silk — and in pale colors from wispy sky blue to mushroom pink.

Name-Droppers of Another Sort

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Another highly recognizable name in Washington retailing will soon be history," Kara Swisher wrote, with heavy heart, in *The Washington Post*, "when the owners of Peoples Drug Stores drop a name that has been around for almost 90 years."

"Peoples" is a warmly populist name, from the Latin *populus*. Mao Zedong recognized this when he named his regime the People's Republic of China, differentiating it from the plain Republic of China when Kuomintang leaders were driven to Taiwan. Lyndon Johnson once satirically spelled it out in a burst of oratory: "the people—the people—the people." Abraham Lincoln drew on the phrase-making of the Reverend Theodore Parker for his "of the people, by the people, for the people" in the Gettysburg Address. Further back, the framers of the U.S. Constitution led their document with "We, the people," a democratic phrase that drew a strenuous objection from Patrick Henry of Virginia, who preferred "We, the States."

Building on that great tradition for nearly a century, Peoples Drug Stores invested millions of dollars in the firm's name. Its 270 stores proudly proclaim the populist message. What terrific idea for a name could account for the scrapping of the familiar old "Peoples"?

Answer: CVS Stores. In case CVS does not instantly grab you, consider this: CVS is the name of the corporate parent, which already operates 900 drug stores in the Northeast under that name, and which bought the Peoples chain a few years ago. Its president, Thomas Ryan, fixed up the old stores and is obliterating the old name "to show more clearly who was behind these changes."

CVS does not stand for Columbia Vocationalizing System, as many assume. The initials stand for "convenience, value, service," though these three words do not leap readily to mind when the initials appear. "Why isn't CVS referred to as Consumer Value Stores if that's the image the company wants to convey?" asks David Metcalf, an advertising copywriter for a Detroit bank. "If that's too long, why not choose a more presentable name? There seems to be a serious lack of form following function here."

Another question arises: Why change any familiar name to a set of unfamiliar initials? First National City Bank picks up a certain swiftness by shortening itself to Citibank, but does the Farmers and Merchants Bank attract new customers by becoming F&M? Metcalf writes copy for NBD, which used to take a whole two seconds to say as National Bank of Detroit.

Some name-happy companies are moving in the opposite direction, from initials with forgotten antecedents to whole words; the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. was able to identify itself as A&P, though when the chain wants to get away from its old image, it chooses the name of Super Fresh. (How soon S&P?)

Another, more understandable trend in corporate nomenclature is the run-on name. TelePrompTer led the way a generation ago — hyphenless, with internal letters capitalized instead. Others created a single word out of two: nameblends include Ameritech, Microsoft, Unisys. Which brings us to the MashreqBank.

"Notice of Name Change" is the direct, even catchy headline of a tombstone ad in *The New York Times*, "MashreqBank (Formerly Bank of Oman Limited)." What was the matter with the friendly neighborhood "Bank of Oman," which we used to run into before going shopping at Peoples Drug? Only this: "It is incorporated in the United Arab Emirates and not in Oman." Good reason!

Jed Rothwell of Cold Fusion Research Associates, in Chamblee, Georgia, has a theory for "a fad in which NamesAreRunTogetherLikeThis." He thinks it was started, or at least popularized by, Niklaus Wirth, a computer scientist and designer of programming languages. "When you tell a computer to add up your lunch bill with a 15 percent tip plus tax," Rothwell writes, "you write something like this: TOTAL equals sign LUNCH plus sign (LUNCH asterisk .15) plus sign TAX." But if you have both federal and state or local taxes, you would have to write FEDERAL TAX, which would confuse the computer because it could discern no operator (like plus sign or minus sign or asterisk or slash) between the words as two variables.

To lump the words together into a single variable, Wirth wrote it as Federal Tax. "Many of us programmer types have been doing it that way ever since," says Rothwell. He adds: "We started calling our products FastFormatter and TaxTime; other people noticed and began imitating that style and, as they say, TheRestIsHistory."

The Nitpickers' League has demanded a critique of President Clinton's State of the Union address, which I have resisted because his writers have made a conscious effort to clean up his act.

So just a few precepts: do not start a sentence with the conjunction so, as in "So this year..."

In enumerating, say "third" instead of the Bushian "the third thing."

Do not say "I am persuaded" when you mean "I am convinced"; it seems as if you were sold a bill of goods.

"Democracies don't attack each other" should be "one another," referring to more than two.

When positing anything contrary to fact, get subjectively moody: "As though the world itself was" should be *were*.

Run the whole thing through a cliché-checker. Not all jobs need to be targeted, all problems tackled, all campaigns launched.

Alliteration acolytes liked "replaced drift and deadlock with renewal and reform." And this adulation to my old co-conspirator, Bob Dole, in his rebuttal: How often can you start a sentence with *Now*? Ronald Reagan could not get going without a *Well*, and Dole is trying the same thing with *Now*. As Gertrude Stein would say, drop the *now now*.

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WEATHER

Europe

	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F
Algiers	61/77	52/58	19/16	13/15	19/16	13/15
Amsterdam	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Antwerp	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Birmingham	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Bombay	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Buenos Aires	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Calcutta	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Cairo	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Cardiff	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Chennai	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Copenhagen	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Dallas	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Edinburgh	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Frankfurt	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Geneva	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Helsinki	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Istanbul	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Los Angeles	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
London	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Madrid	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Miami	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Moscow	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Munich	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Nice	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Osaka	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Paris	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Perth	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Rome	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
San Francisco	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Seattle	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Stockholm	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Taipei	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Tokyo	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Warsaw	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Winnipeg	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Zurich	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

There will be some rain late Tuesday into Wednesday from New York City to Washington, D.C., then it will be considerably cooler Thursday, Chicago and Detroit will be quite cold during the middle part of the week. Houston will be warm Tuesday, then much cooler Wednesday.

Europe

Sunshine will warm Italy, Spain, Portugal and southern France. Unseasonable warmth will spill over to such northern lands as England, Netherlands and Germany although wind and showers are likely at midweek. Scotland through southern Sweden and Denmark will be windswept with showers.

Middle East

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, l=light rain, r=rain, dr=drizzle, f=fog, w=wind, v=very, m=moderate, h=heavy.

Asia

	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F
Bangkok	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Beijing	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Hong Kong	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Manila	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Seoul	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Shanghai	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Singapore	84/92	74/84	29/28	15/16	29/28	15/16
Taipei	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Tokyo	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12

Africa

	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F
Algiers	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Cairo	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Harare	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Leopoldville	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Nairobi	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12
Tripoli	54/68	44/54	13/12	10/12	13/12	10/12

North America

Alaska	27/80	13/52	14	21/65	4/39	14
Arizona	18/64	9/48	1	18/64	4/39	1
Los Angeles	18/64	9/48	18	18/65	7/44	18
Miami	27/80	20/68	37	27/80	21/70	37
Minneapolis	-1/21	-12/11	10	-8/22	-14/7	10
Montreal	4/39	-4/22	8	4/39	-4/22	8
Nassau	25/78	19/66	30	26/82	22/71	30
New York	12/63	3/57	30	9/48	4/39	30
Phoenix	22/71	9/48	1	23/73	9/48	1
San Fran.	22/71	8/48	8	20/68	8/48	8
Seattle	16/61	2/35	3	13/59	4/39	3
Toronto	7/44	-3/27	48	6/43	-3/27	48
Washington	17/62	6/43	30	12/63	7/44	30